

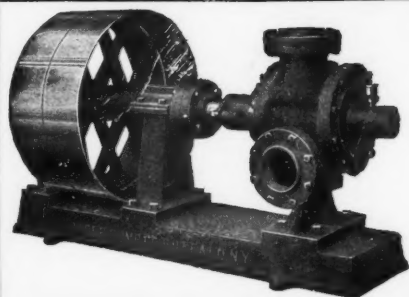
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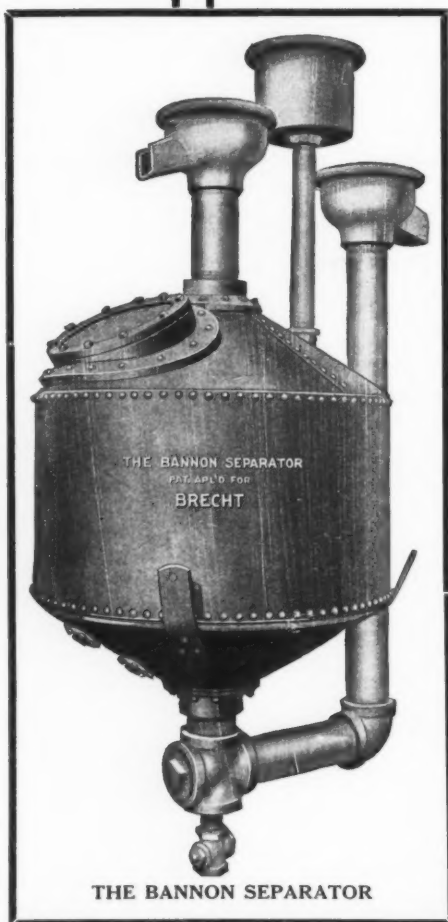
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No. 18.

EVIDENCE AGAINST PACKERS ANALYZED

Many of Federal Trade Commission Statements Sharply Challenged

Chairman William B. Colver, member of the Federal Trade Commission, during the investigation of the packing industry, appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, August 18, 1919, and submitted a report attacking the packers. Answers to some of the most glaring mis-statements have been prepared by Swift & Company's Commercial Research Department as follows:

Mr. Colver said that the five large packers own about a thousand retail butcher shops in England (p. 31 of the published hearings).

The fact is that not one of the five large packers has an interest in retail butcher shops in England (pp. 526 and 527).

Mr. Colver said that the five large packers control 82 per cent of the hides of animals slaughtered by interstate slaughterers. He gave the Senate Committee the impression that they controlled this proportion of the total production, and that they controlled the price (p. 102).

The five large packers, who are in keen competition with each other, handle less than 45 per cent of the hides produced in the United States. The largest packer handles less than 20 per cent of the total. There is, and can be, absolutely no control of price, and the increase in hide prices has not yielded profits to the packers (p. 587).

Mr. Colver said last winter that the wholesale grocer would disappear in 5 years, because the packers are absorbing their business. During the recent hearings he said that soon "there will not be any wholesale distribution of any account" (pp. 30 and 31).

The total wholesale grocery business of the country is estimated at about \$3,000,000,000. The so-called grocery business of the five large packers amounts to less than 3 per cent of this! (pp. 591 and 592).

Mr. Colver said that hides are "coming on to the market slowly in response to rising prices" (p. 102).

This statement was refuted by showing the Committee that its stock of hides has been practically cleaned out during the recent increase in hide prices. Hides have been sold as fast as they could be taken off of animals and cured (p. 596).

Mr. Colver said that "no new dollar of investment has been put into those businesses since 1904" (p. 27).

Figures were presented to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, showing that at least \$65,000,000 had been added to Swift & Company's assets by sale of stock for cash since that date, thus proving that Mr. Colver's statement did not correspond with the facts (p. 478).

Mr. Colver said that the large packers reported a loss on fresh meat in 1904, and that the public documents showed such a loss (p. 27).

The fact is that the Report of the Bureau of Corporations, based on its 1904 investigation, reports profits of 13.5 cents per hundred pounds of beef in 1903-04. See p. xxx and p. 260 of that report.

Mr. Colver said that the packers handle more than 700 commodities (p. 29).

Part I of the Commission's report lists 639 articles, but this list is ridiculously padded and contains absurd duplications. For example, it contains over 70 articles in the nature of materials and supplies, not sold to the outside trade. Over half are meats and meat by-products. Twenty-nine different kinds of sausage are listed. The list contains such duplicates as "beef sides" and "beef cuts"; "sardines" and "canned sardines"; "butterine" and "oleo-margarine" (pp. 571 to 582).

Mr. Colver, speaking of the smaller packers, said that the "independents, in so far as they do exist, exist at sufferance" (p. 24).

Mr. Colver practically refuted himself when he stated that many small packers have been making as large and even larger profits than large packers. Many smaller packers have themselves appeared before Congressional committees and said that they had not suffered from competition of large packers, and that the competition had been fair. There are hundreds of packers besides the five largest, many with sales of from 10 to 50 million dollars each (p. 471).

Mr. Colver waved aside the question of profits as unimportant (p. 27).

It has been proved that the profits of the large packers average only a fraction of a cent per pound of product. This matter is therefore of fundamental importance, proving as it does, that high prices for meats are not due to profits earned by the packers (pp. 494 and 495).

Asked if the Trade Commission has suppressed anything in its report, Mr. Colver

answered: "To my knowledge, no" (p. 103).

As a positive example of suppression of facts, it has been shown that where the Trade Commission charged an agreement on the price of lard compound in 1918 (part II, p. 132), the Commission failed to mention the fact that the agreed price had been brought about at the request of and in cooperation with the Food Administration!

Swift & Company's Analysis and Criticism of Part II of the Federal Trade Commission's Report gives instances where the Trade Commission reproduced letters and telegrams taken from Swift & Company's files, to support its contentions, but failed to reproduce other letters which refute its contentions! (pp. 606 and 607).

Mr. Colver said that the five large packers made more money under the Food Administration in 1918 than ever before (p. 133).

That this is not accurate was proved conclusively when figures were presented showing that the profits of the large packers were much smaller in 1918 than they had been during the previous year (p. 520).

Mr. Colver said that two-thirds of the packers' business was not subject to Food Administration profit control (p. 111).

The fact is that over three-fourths of Swift & Company's business was restricted as to profit by the Food Administration. This applies approximately to the other packers.

The Secretary of the Trade Commission told the Committee that the profits of the five large packers were \$178,000,000 in 1918 (p. 140). Mr. Colver allowed this statement to stand.

The profits of the five large packers in 1918 were \$51,600,000 after deducting Federal taxes, and \$78,516,000 before deduction. Swift & Company's profits of \$21,000,000 (taxes deducted) amounted to 11 per cent on capital invested, and to 2 cents on each dollar of sales (p. 519).

PACKERS GAIN IN HEARING.

The Interstate Commerce hearing of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, against the packers, which has been conducted in Chicago for the past several weeks, has progressed sufficiently to determine that the grocers are back at their old tactics and stories. Late developments, however, indicate: Nominally, the case involves a problem in railroad economics. Actually, it is plainly an effort on the grocers' part to have the Commission bar packers from handling products other than meat, which it would appear the

packers can and are selling more cheaply than the grocers.

No actual evidence has been submitted to show how the grocers' business compares this year as regards volume and value with the business of other years, nor have they presented evidence to show losses sustained through packer competition. Testimony so far is simply an effort to wipe out competition, if possible, regardless of public interest.

The outstanding features of the hearing are the facts that the petitioners are not trying to improve their own service but are endeavoring to impair that of the packers, which results in a large measure of economy for the public and carriers as well. No challenge was made of the facts that packers have secured for themselves, at extra expense, a service which was already in existence for everyone else, so that the packers perform a peculiar kind of way-freight service, not needed by other businesses. To deprive them of the full economy of this service would make for light loading, costly transportation, waste and increased prices with poorer service. Grocers, however, would benefit through the elimination of effective competition.

Another phase of the hearing indicated there is strong competition among packers for business, thereby disproving the contention that they are in a combine to control and regulate prices and business.

That the federal grand jury has not been materially impressed with the conclusiveness of the evidence against the packing industry was shown by its failure to return any indictments when it made its final report to Federal Judge Carpenter the early part of the week.

In view of the large number of witnesses yet to be heard it is probable the hearing will continue for some time. Inasmuch as it involves the well-being of the public to an unusual extent, it is deemed one of the most important hearings of the year.

The hearing has been postponed until some time after Thanksgiving, the definite date of its resumption will be made public later.

PETER J. HAMLER DIES.

Peter J. Hamler, president of the Hamler Boiler & Tank Co., Chicago, died suddenly at his home last Saturday. His mother, a son, Jerome, and two brothers, George and John, survive him. Mr. Hamler was exceptionally popular among the packing trade from coast to coast and was familiarly called "Pete." His death is keenly felt, although his friends are forced to smile despite their sorrow at his many humorous comments. Mr. Hamler's wife died several weeks ago.

WATSON RESOLUTION DEFERRED.

The Senate has not yet acted on the Watson resolution providing for an inquiry into his charges that the Federal Trade Commission is composed largely of anarchists, malignant socialists and bolshevists, nor has the Commission answered the Senate's inquiry concerning a statement issued by it October 22 attacking two United States senators, charging them with endeavoring to "subvert justice." Action is promised as soon as the peace treaty and prohibition act have been disposed of.

Says Consumer Causes High Retail Prices

The high cost of living in the District of Columbia is a problem which the Senate sub-committee, appointed to inquire into the matter, is unable to solve except in one aspect. The phase that is not beyond the powers of the committee is that caused by the soaring rents for real estate. The sub-committee, in a report submitted to the Senate but not yet printed, expresses the belief that that part of the amended Lever food, fuel, feed, clothing and fertilizer control bill relating to rents in the District of Columbia will deal effectively with that part of the problem.

Although the Federal Trade Commission sent witnesses to appear before the sub-committee to further its fight against the meat packers, the packers emerge from this investigation with great credit. The report lays the blame for high meat prices in the District of Columbia wholly on the retailers. It contains a brief summary of the testimony given by witnesses for the packers, and then winds up with this observation as to who has been getting the money taken from consumers of meat in the national capital:

"It would seem from the evidence as presented to us in the hearings that the retail meat dealers, for cutting, handling and delivering to the consumer, receive a greater per cent of profit than the farmer, livestock raiser, buyer, railways, commission men, and cold storage and packer combined."

Demand for Service Causes High Prices.

That tribute to the efficiency of the organization that brings meat food from the land to the retail place is part of general observations on the profits of the retailers in Washington, especially the 1,167 grocers who are the handlers of meat in Washington, there being few if any establishments handling meats alone, as was the fact in the days when one went to the butcher shop for meats and to the grocer for other edibles.

Often the difference between the wholesale and retail price in Washington, the committee reported, was 200 and 300 per cent. But it did not condemn the retailers without stint. It called attention to the fact that the retailer is expected to and does furnish a service the cost of which exceeds the cost of the articles handled.

In that respect the report is very much like the observations made by James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, when in 1910 he observed that the cost of living was high, especially as to meats, because the housewife insisted in having a particular cut of meat, usually a steak, delivered at the kitchen door at a particular minute, so that she might be free from that minute onward to play bridge or do something else.

He said that demanding a particular cut of meat delivered at a particular place at a particular minute was a service for which the charge for the particular piece of meat was not fully compensatory. The retailer, he suggested, had to conduct his business on the theory that a certain percentage of customers would demand that kind of service, and he had to spread his costs over the whole volume of business. Thereby he

caused many to pay more than the service they received was worth, but not more than a fair profit on the average of all services rendered.

In a broad sense the report, while dealing only with the national capital, may be regarded as covering the whole country, because the people in Washington are not so unlike Americans in other cities that what is true of Washingtonians is not true of Chicagoans, New Yorkers, Cincinnatians and San Franciscans.

No Plan for Reducing Prices.

No definite plan for reducing the cost of food, other than increasing the production, is suggested in the report. But even when production has been increased, the report says, the question of cost of distribution to the ultimate consumer in the small quantities desired by him remains. The distribution system is founded on a wasteful scheme of distribution, but even if the housewife is willing to carry a market basket, the cost is not reduced much because retail establishments, with few exceptions, are based on the proposition that the customer will desire delivery on charge accounts in which are entered the items ordered by telephone. The chain store or cash-and-carry grocery is established on the theory that by eliminating the overhead caused by charge and delivery service, the customer is given an inducement to pay cash and take away his purchases.

As to whether 1,167 retail groceries are needed to serve the 450,000 or 500,000 people living in Washington, the report suggests that the answer may be found in the people standing in lines at the points where surplus army food was recently sold to the public. The 1,167 retail places, it is suggested, exist because those who patronize them desire to conserve their time, preferring to pay for the time of those who serve them in the retail stores than to use theirs to stand in line waiting for an opportunity to save a few cents per pound on staples.

That the chain stores may absorb so large a share of the retail business in Washington as to threaten a monopoly, with consequent dictation of prices, was a fear expressed more than once in the testimony. The general answer to questions along this line was that the vast bulk of the retail grocery trade in Washington will always be based upon individual service and the delivery system, and that the chain stores are already nearing the peak point of their possible development.

So far as the mounting cycle of overhead expenses among retailers is concerned, the testimony made it clear that the individual consumer can do nothing to lessen the waste which the present system of delivery and personal service involves. If the housewife goes to the store and takes her purchase home in a market basket she pays the same price as the housewife who has a man call at her door for her morning order, and has her purchase delivered to her in an expensive automobile. If she pays cash she pays the same price as the housewife who has a long-standing charge account, and owing to the

(Continued on page 36.)

Federal Meat Inspection Safeguards Health

By Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry,
Department of Agriculture.

It is common knowledge that the Federal Government maintains through the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, a system of meat inspection, but comparatively few persons are familiar with its scope or the manner in which it protects public health. The work is scientific and technical and gives consumers comfortable assurance that the inspected products they buy are healthful and wholesome. The inspection proceeds by logical steps, commencing with the careful ante-mortem examination of the animal, continuing with the inspection of the carcass while being dressed, the supervision of all meats, used for curing, pickling, smoking, cooking or canning, and finally with the proper, honest labeling of all meat or meat products.

The total inspected animal slaughter is approximately 60,000,000 annually. Although figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, show an increase over previous years, the number being about 70,000,000, or in round numbers: 11,241,000 cattle; 3,674,000 calves; 11,268,000 sheep; 125,000 goats, and 44,398,000 swine.

Purpose of Federal Inspection.

The purpose of federal meat inspection is to place the government mark of approval upon all meats and products which competent examination shows to be fit for food, and to condemn and destroy those which are found to be dangerous for such use. The inspection also includes supervision of the establishments with respect to sanitation, construction and suitable methods of handling all meat and products.

Federal meat inspection is being maintained at 825 establishments in 230 cities, entailing the employment of 2,600 inspectors.

The first examination is the ante-mortem inspection, or prior to slaughter. If the condition of an animal is such as to cause the inspector to suspect it is diseased, which will cause its condemnation in whole or in part on the post-mortem inspection, the animal is set apart and marked "U. S. Suspect" by means of a serially numbered metal tag affixed to the ear. Such animals are held for separate slaughter and for an especially careful post-mortem examination.

The post-mortem inspection is most important because it affords greater opportunity to discover the existence of most diseases. On the post-mortem inspection for the fiscal year 1919 a total of 212,245 cattle, sheep, swine and goats were condemned on account of disease. Carcasses and parts marked "diseased" or "suspect" are officially in the custody of the inspector and are held for final inspection, where it is given a thorough examination which determines its disposition. If condemned, the meat is destroyed by conversion into fertilizers and grease in government-sealed rendering tanks.

Sanitary Requirements.

The more important of the inspection requirements are in regard to sanitation. They are: Adequate and proper toilet and lavatory and dressing-room accommodations, and also smooth and impervious surfaces for operating rooms and equipment; good light; adequate ventilation; modern plumbing; efficient drainage; complete separation of rooms in which edible prod-

ucts are prepared from those in which inedible materials are handled, and pure water with ample facilities for its distribution.

Without a government certificate of inspection the export trade in meats and meat food products would be seriously impaired. The amount of beef, pork and mutton certified for export in the fiscal year 1918 exceeded a total of 2,500,000,000 pounds, while the certification for the fiscal year 1919 will approximate 3,400,000,000 pounds. The figures do not include the shipments made to the American expeditionary forces in France.

About one-third of the meat consumed in the United States is slaughtered and sold within State boundaries and therefore is not subject to federal inspection. This is a condition which local authorities must handle.

Municipal and State meat inspection is a field where a great deal of constructive work remains to be done. It is paramount for health reasons and the health side appeals to many people. Yet the economic side may appeal to a great many more.

This, briefly, is the thought I want to leave with you. Humane welfare is the common cause we are serving.

[Editor's Note—Extracts from a speech by Dr. Mohler at the American Public Health Association convention in session last week at New Orleans.]

Not a Party Issue

Washington, D. C., October 31.—That the Federal Trade Commission is not going to have the support of the democratic senators in its altercation with the senate precipitated by its attack on Senators Watson and Sherman, is shown by the fact that Senator Myers of Montana denounced the attack as outrageous, scurrilous and a violation of all proprieties.

This denunciation by Senator Myers was made by way of comment on the Federal Trade Commission's answer to Senator Jones' resolution inquiring as to the responsibility for the public statement that Senator Watson was a lobbyist for the packers. In this answer the Federal Trade Commission assumes full responsibility for the statement and retaliated by asking for an investigation as to whether the Federal Trade Commission employees were "Reds and Bolsheviks" as charged by Senator Watson.

Senator Myers' remarks show very plainly that the democratic senators will stand up for the rights of the Senate to inquire into the activities of government employees who are suspected of anti-governmental affiliations. They refuse to allow a matter of this kind to become a party issue whether or not the employees are presidential appointees.

WAGES AND BANK ACCOUNT

Not long ago the manager of a big industrial plant in England saw several hundred of his employes crowded around the paymaster's window, drawing their wages. It struck him that this was not only a waste of their time, but that it was an undignified scramble for the money they had earned. He would not have liked to get his own salary that way.

It seemed as though a more modern method of paying wages might be contrived. Going back to his office, he worked out a plan that combines dignity, time sav-

ing and thrift. This has been approved by the company, and is now optional with employees, many of whom are taking advantage of it.

Instead of asking employees to congregate around the pay window and wait their turn, they may open a checking account at any bank selected by themselves, and the company deposits wages each week to the employee's credit, in his own bank. The employee then pays household bills by check, draws out whatever cash is needed, and leaves the balance in the bank as savings. The company makes a further contribution to his account, representing about 5 per cent interest on all the money which he is able to save.

Before the war, a dollar belonging to an employee and a dollar belonging to the employer were seldom on speaking terms. They represented two entirely different kinds of money, and had no association with each other on the employer's books, nor ever combined for teamwork. But war finance broke down this "class consciousness" between the two dollars. When employees bought Liberty Bonds or pledged themselves to take a certain number of Thrift Stamps weekly, the employer volunteered to do the accounting, deducting bond payments from wages and slipping Thrift or War Savings Stamps into the pay envelope.

This brought a new viewpoint to both parties. The wage-earner often saved money for the first time in his life, and the employer felt that thrift had a stabilizing value in his working force. That was a value worth paying for, and presently the employer was adding money to employees' savings in the form of additional interest or a bonus. Now the idea is being carried further, as in this English plan of paying wages, extending decent banking facilities to wage-earners.

For lack of a checking account hard-earned money is often frittered away, stolen, lost or handed over to fraud promoters. But any man or woman who banks money and pays bills by check, and accumulates savings for investment, soon learns to manage money matters more skilfully. The common distrust of banks disappears. The banker's counsel is sought in matters of investment. There is an improvement all around.

MEAT EXPORT RATE CUT.

Chairman Payne, of the Shipping Board, announced a reduction in freight rates on dressed meat to Europe of \$1 per hundred weight, or from \$4.50 to \$3.50 a hundred pounds. Just when the new rates will become effective has not been made known. Livestock interests asked a \$2 reduction, but the Board is inclined to believe the new rate will be satisfactory.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat.]

It should also be remembered that packinghouse practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

THE PACKINGHOUSE FREEZER.

A packer in the South writes as follows: Editor The National Provisioner:

Is it advisable for me to have a freezer as well as coolers in my new plant, and can you tell me how meats should be handled in this connection?

Freezing meats should never be resorted to unless conditions absolutely demand it. Fresh meats are properly chilled before being frozen, of course, including offal of all kinds.

Scientifically constructed freezers, we believe, are general today; a no insignificant matter in the premises. It is preferable to carry cuts, rather than carcasses, excepting small carcasses such as shipper pigs; and also it is preferable to freeze meats to be carried, such as bellies (breakfast bacon), rather than to cure them and carry after being cured.

The temperature of a freezer ranges from 14 to 21, or rather from 21 to 14 degrees Fahr. It is not considered necessary to go below that point, though sometimes a freezer may be around 12° F. There is no advantage in going lower.

During the process of freezing it is better that the meats be frozen without touching, especially carcasses, and piled up after being frozen. Small meats may be frozen in boxes or crates, as required, and shipped and ultimately thawed out in these receptacles.

A free circulation of air underneath and around the sides of and through any pile of meats is desirable, and alleyways should be left for this purpose, and also to admit inspection, removal, etc. Stagnant air, it must be remembered, especially down to 32° F. and even colder, promotes mold and overcirculation of air tends to dry up meats, and consequently increases shrinkage in weight.

Ozone apparatus is unquestionably of considerable value in the chilling and freezing of meats. The freezer is an important adjunct, and every packinghouse should be equipped therewith. The offal department is an important one, and a moneymaker when properly administered, and the freezer is no unimportant factor to this end.

AFRICA'S WOOL EXPORT.

South Africa's exports of wool decreased from 177,000,000 pounds in 1913 to 116,000,000 pounds in 1918, according to the African World, London. On the other hand, the value increased from \$27,739,050 to \$47,205,050. The United States took one-third of the total exports of sheep's wool in 1918, the United Kingdom slightly more than one-fourth.

The exports of mohair amount to 19,600,000 pounds, an increase of 12 per cent over the exports in 1913. The United Kingdom took the bulk of mohair and there was a large increase in the sales to the United States.

AUTO MARKET IS LATEST.

An automobile meat market is the latest innovation. A. C. Snider, an enterprising butcher of Everett, Wash., is the inventor of the machine. It is a Ford chassis with a metal body, so constructed as to enable free movement in dispensing meat and in reaching the thermos ice box used for refrigerating purposes.

MOTOR TRUCKS IN STRIKE TROUBLE.

"The necessity for maintaining motor truck equipment and competent drivers in case of transportation tie-ups, strikes or other troubles, is a problem industry is giving serious attention to," says Sidney B. Bowman of the Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Co., New York Kissel distributor.

"The recent railroad strike in Great Britain, which business men estimate the probable total loss to the nation as approximately \$250,000,000, is a striking example. I understand that not only did the British government pay bills amounting to 1,000,000 pounds each striking day, but the loss to industry is far greater, in that perishable goods were destroyed, factories closed their doors and export trade seriously affected.

"Likewise here in the United States, it is unofficially estimated that strikes and lockouts have cost \$25,000,000 in wages to workers and \$100,000,000 in production losses to employees since January 1st, 1919."

MEAT REGULATIONS CHANGED.

Under authority conferred by law upon Secretary Houston, Regulation 16 of the regulations governing the meat inspection of the Department of Agriculture has been amended by the addition of Section 11. This amendment for the purpose of identification is designated as Amendment 11 to B. A. I. Order 211, and shall become and be effective on and after November 15, 1919. It is as follows:

Regulation 16, Section 11. All meat and meat food products intended for the United States Navy and found upon inspection by Bureau inspectors to conform to the Navy specifications, shall bear a special mark composed of the letters U. S. N. enclosed within a heart-shaped shield, the top of which is formed of two depressed curved lines meeting at the center.

Swenson Evaporator Company

Chicago

Repairs are a negligible consideration with Swensons. Excepting where chemical action make repairs necessary our machines have frequently run for fifteen or twenty years with practically no expense for repairs. In many instances we have overcome the chemical factor by using a different metal or a combination of metals. The repair part of our business is a fraction of one per cent.

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MURDER WILL OUT

Meat packers maligned by the Federal
Trade Commission have charged bias and
prejudice in the attitude of that body in
its investigations and reports on the meat
industry. They have asserted that the
Commission's alleged findings perverted
the truth and twisted the facts to get re-
sults which were predetermined by minds
hostile to the industry and set upon doing

away with its private ownership and man-
agement and bringing it under govern-
ment operation.

Such charges have been met by Com-
mission members with a sneer and with
the insinuation that denial was the re-
course of the guilty. As the Commission
was a government body, its word might be
supposed to receive greater credence.

Now, however, a United States Senator
asks for an investigation of the character
and records of employees of the Federal
Trade Commission who made the investi-
gation upon which the condemnation of
the packers was based. He bases his de-
mand on the results of information com-
ing to him which is startling in its nature,
even to those who thought they knew the
situation.

This information, much of it in the
form of affidavits, and all of it to be sworn
to before a Senate investigating commit-
tee, shows that the chiefs of the Federal
Trade Commission's investigating force
were avowed socialists and admirers of
Lenine and Trotsky, and that the head-
quarters of the Commission in Chicago
was a rendezvous for this class of agita-
tors. The chief investigator himself
marched in an anarchist parade in Chi-
cago last November, wearing the red
colors, and the accountant of the staff
openly applauded the bomb outrage fol-
lowing the I. W. W. trial in Chicago.

It is not necessary to review here the
startling statements upon which the de-
mand for an investigation is based. They
are contained in a verbatim report of the
Senator's speech which appears in an-
other part of this issue of The National
Provisioner. They should be read care-
fully by those who are looking for in-
formation.

The Federal Trade Commission and its
apologists in Congress met the expose in
the only way they could meet it—by im-
pugning the motives behind it. They ac-
cused the Senator who made the charges
of being in collusion with the packers, and
raised their old cry of "packer propa-
ganda."

This attempt to drag a herring across a
very loud-smelling trail will not avail.
Whether the packers had anything to do
with it makes no difference. If the Fed-
eral Trade Commission had on its payroll
avowed enemies of the American form of
government, if its offices were the head-
quarters for "red" propaganda and its
chief employees openly marched in red-
flag parades, it would not lighten the re-
sponsibility of the guilty if the devil him-
self called attention to the facts.

It is intimated that the investigation
will show that the Federal Trade Commis-
sion was not the only government bureau

harboring people of this character. There
is no doubt that department heads were
in ignorance of the extent to which bol-
shevism had penetrated their organiza-
tions. The fact that the meat packers
were the most prominent victims of these
"wolves in sheep's clothing" is a mere in-
cident. The truth is coming out, and no
political maneuvering or partisan interest
should be permitted to interfere with that
proceeding.

FOR A FOOD CONFERENCE

Meeting of the industrial conference in
Washington has called attention to the
fact that plans for this very important
gathering included no provision whatever
for interests connected with agriculture
and food production. Vital problems af-
fecting capital, labor and the public in the
industrial world were to be solved by this
conference, but no arrangement was made
for taking up equally vital problems of
food production and distribution.

Seeking to remedy this oversight, Rep-
resentative Dickinson of Iowa has intro-
duced a resolution which is now before the
House Committee on Agriculture, and
which requests the President to call a con-
ference in Washington which will be
broadly representative of agricultural in-
terests, farm labor, food producers and
distributors of all kinds, and consumers.
The resolution sets forth a number of
reasons why such a conference should be
called, and emphasizes the rapidly dimin-
ishing food supply of the country.

Such a conference is needed, and should
include stock raisers, grain and cotton
farmers and other food producers, as well
as those who take the raw materials and
market them as food products. And the
consumer as a class is certainly entitled
to a voice at this critical time, and it may
be that he would get enlightenment as
well as justice as a result of such a gather-
ing and exchange of ideas and formulation
of plans.

Food is the basic industry, and its prob-
lems yet remain to be adjusted.

KEEP DOWN THE OVERHEAD

The fellow we read about who spent his
days sitting under a sword suspended by
a silken cord was in the same position
business men are in today. The "overhead"
is something which when it becomes too
great, or the business suspending it too
small, destroys the business and perhaps
also the business man. It is always nec-
essary to keep this burden as light as pos-
sible. Otherwise the imminent danger of
catastrophe is ever present. Keep the
fixed charges down to the very lowest
point consistent with business expansion,
if you want to play safe.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Mankato, Minn., contemplates the establishment of a municipal slaughter house.

The Springfield Union Stock Yards will be established at the west end of Springfield, Ill.

The hull house of the Farmers' Oil Mill, Wilson, N. C., was damaged to the extent of \$15,000 by a recent fire.

The J. T. Polk Company, Greenwood, Ind., announces the sale of its packing plant to a large Chicago corporation for a consideration of \$300,000.

The Hausserman Packing Company, recently organized with a capital of \$250,000, is rapidly completing its packing plant now under construction at Perry, Ia.

The H. L. Handy Company, Springfield, Mass., report that the strike which has tied up operations has been broken. Plants are now running at full capacity again.

The American Packing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., filed notice with the secretary of the state of Missouri of an increase in its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$350,000.

C. H. Christine, speaking for the Cudahy Bros. Company, Milwaukee, Wis., declared that that company's plant is back to normal with almost a 100 per cent operating force.

Residents of Seattle, Wash., have organized to protest the renewal of operating permits of the Frye and Barton packing plants, which expire next year. They want the plants moved outside the city.

The Macon Packing Company has been granted a permit to double its operating capacity at Macon, Ga. Construction of additions will begin at once adjoining the

present plant at Bay and Hammond streets.

The Corn Belt Packing Company, Dubuque, Ia., made its formal debut in the packing industry when it began operations Oct. 15. The daily capacity is 2,500 hogs, 200 cattle, and 500 calves; sheep and lambs.

The Drover Packing Company has filed application for a charter of incorporation at Augusta, Me., following the purchase of the Thomas Ruddy Company's plant at Kansas City, Mo. The plant, which is not in operation at present, will resume about January 1.

Falling to get recognition of their union and demands for increased wages, 1,200 employees of packing houses at Somerville, Mass., have gone on strike. Those affected are the J. P. Squire Company, New England Dressed Meat & Wool Company, and the North Packing & Provision Company.

The state department of agriculture for West Virginia has announced a plan whereby 35,000 acres of land in Preston county will be converted into a sheep and cattle ranch, as a part of the plan to increase sheep raising. Negotiations are now under way for the purchase of the stock.

Contracts have been let for the immediate construction of packinghouse buildings to cost approximately \$175,000 by the Memphis Packing Corporation of Memphis, Tenn. The daily capacity of the plant when completed will be about 500 hogs, 125 head of cattle, and from 200 to 300 sheep, with a corresponding volume of by-products.

Several hundred butchers have gone on strike at Pittsburgh. They demand a "closed shop," a seven-hour day for eight hours' work, and a guarantee of 40 hours a week at \$1 an hour, with time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays. Packers affected are: The Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Company, the Zoller Packing Company, and several smaller houses.

Armour & Company is drawing plans for the construction of the largest packing plant west of the Cudahy plant in Omaha, to be built at Spokane, Wash. An expenditure of \$3,000,000 is contemplated in improving and adding to the company's present holdings, and the extensiveness of the plant can be assumed from the fact that four city blocks have been purchased adjoining its property.

The strike at Baltimore has been settled, according to reports from that city. Leading strikers are said to be willing to forego the "closed shop" issue if the packers will concede certain other demands as to wage and working conditions. The packers, however, declare they have been able to supply the butchers' demands and announce their belief that they will be operating within a week on the same basis as before the strike was declared.

The formal opening of the Armour & Company \$14,000,000 plant at South St. Paul, Minn., has been postponed until some time in November, due to the difficulty in estimating the date of completion of work. Thirty-six of the 39 buildings are ready, although the main office building, storehouse and one cooler room are yet to be built. The daily capacity of the plant is estimated at 7,500 hogs, 3,000 sheep, 750 cattle and 500 calves. It is said to be the largest hog packing plant in the world.

CANADA EXPORTING LIVE BEEF.

Seventeen carloads of live steers have been shipped to Europe from Canada during the past week, the cattle being gathered between Prince Albert and Edmonton; vast herds of other mixed stock are being accumulated for additional shipment.

According to The Burns Livestock & Packing Co., which is filling the orders, practically all Canadian beef is being shipped on the hoof, while large contracts have also been entered into for the export of dairy products. One order calls for 6,000,000 pounds of butter to move forward not later than November 1 to Belgium; it is claimed that country is suffering from an extreme shortage of dairy products resulting from the slaughter of practically all dairy cows by the Germans.

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Hartford City Paper Company

Hartford City, Indiana

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Improve—Hogs Firmer—Receipts More Moderate—Fair Domestic Trade.

The provision market has shown a better tone and a fair improvement from the low of the month both hogs and product, and a somewhat more cheerful tone has developed in the market. The average price of hogs last week was \$13.10 and the low prices for the season were \$12.55. This week the market advanced to about \$14. The low price on hogs was \$10 off from the high of the season made in mid-summer and at the low point the price of the January deliveries of products showed a decline almost in keeping with the decline in hogs. From the low point the recovery in hogs has been a little more rapid than the recovery in products, but this is expected to soon adjust itself.

The movement of hogs last week was quite disappointing. The receipts of hogs were 394,000 at the leading points against 420,000 last year and the small movement was naturally a factor of considerable importance in the recovery of the market, as was also the prediction that the market would not receive a very large run of hogs until conditions had changed as to the price basis. The movement of sheep and cattle was in excess of last year, but this had been expected and was partly due to the cleaning up of the movement from the country on account of the conditions which had prevailed in certain sections as regards the fall feeding. The average price of cattle last week at Chicago of \$16.20 was 45c under the previous week. This week there has been a better tone to the entire live stock market. Packing of hogs for the week is estimated at 546,000 against 485,000 last week and 571,000 last year; March 1st to Oct. 25th, 18,470,000 against 18,643,000 last year.

The exports continue extremely small. The shipments of meats last week were only 6,000,000 lbs. against 1,200,000 lbs. the previous week, and the shipments of lard 1,200,000 against 2,200,000 lbs. the previous week. This movement is so light even at the best as to be no factor in the supply. During the large movement of the summer exports were running of 50,000,000 lbs. of meats a week, and about 25,000,000 lbs. of lard. The average exports for 50 weeks have been 37,000,000 lbs. of meat per week the past 12 months and 14,000,000 lbs. of lard. The present figures reflect the enormous decrease in the out-

ward movement. While it is true that a good deal of the smaller movement recently has been due to the strike conditions at New York the fact remains that the exports have been steadily declining, the result of the inability of Europe to buy.

A most interesting statement was cabled from London a few days ago to the effect that the English needs of meats this year were fully 1,000,000 tons and the continental needs 2,000,000 tons, while the total supply available in Australia, New Zealand and South America would not exceed 1,210,000 tons. The buying by the continent, however, would depend on its ability to pay. The exports of hog meats from the United States during the past year have been about 900,000 tons, besides all the exports of beef and beef product and the exports of lard. It is, therefore, possible that the world's supply of meats and fats might be large enough to export fully as much as Europe will be able to purchase and the recent heavy falling off in the movement indicates that possibly the supply will be in excess of the ability of Europe to pay.

A statement was received from Berlin the past few days to the effect that a loan had been arranged for by 22 New York banks and three firms amounting \$500,000,000, which would enable Germany to buy a tremendous amount of product in this country of various kinds. Germany is said, however, to have bought a very large amount of cotton claimed to be as high since August 1st as 500,000 bales, which at the present price of cotton would mean \$100,000,000 of that article alone. The difficulties under which the foreign countries are laboring is shown in the statement of a leading New York banker that to buy \$1,000 worth of American goods it now takes \$1.163 of English money, French \$1.669, Italian \$1.978, Belgian \$1.960, Norwegian \$1.178 and Danish \$1.255. With German exchange quoted on the basis of 3.78c for a mark, it would take about \$6,300 to buy \$1,000 worth of American goods. While some effort has been made to get around this by going back to the old plan of barter, the success has not been very great.

PORK—The market has been quiet during the week. Demand has been moderate. Closing of October contracts has been a factor at Chicago. At the seaboard de-

mand is small and export business at a standstill. Spot lots at Chicago are quoted October prices. New York mess is quoted at \$44@45 noml.; family \$52@54 and short clear \$48@55.

LARD—The market has been very quiet but very steady. Prices have improved moderately with the better tone in hogs, but business is still restricted. At Chicago spot is quoted at about 1c under October price. At New York City prime was quoted at \$27.60 and Western \$28.10, with refined Continent \$30.50, South American \$30.75 and compound 25½c.

BEEF—The market is slow but steady. Domestic buying is limited and export business is still greatly reduced by the strike at New York. Chicago prices have ranged around \$30.50@31 for plate beef, while New York quotations are: Mess \$23@24, East India \$50@52.

LARD LABELS SIMPLIFIED.

A simplification of labels for lard compounds and lard substitutes has been ordered by Secretary Houston, on representations made to the department by William Parker Jones, attorney for Swift & Company. At present dozens of labels for compounds and substitutes must be kept in stock. A great variety of labels, even when intended to cover only one trade name product, must be provided so as to comply with the minute mixtures. Because "lardocompo," for instance, one time contains a larger percentage of peanut oil than of cottonseed oil, a different label must be used because, in its anxiety to give the public information, the rules until changed by this latest order required a list of the ingredients arranged in such a way as to show whether oleo stearine, or stearin pressed from cottonseed oil was the more important ingredient.

This was particularly burdensome in dealing with the vegetable fats, all of which are neutral and of about equal food value. The user could never tell, either by smell, taste or effect, what ingredient



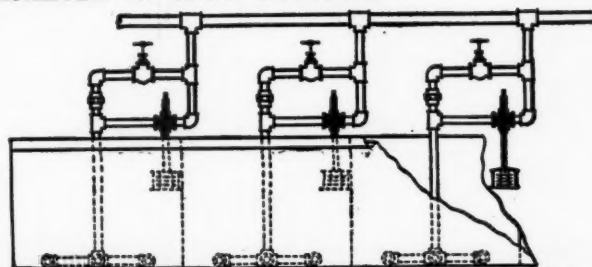
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was the most prominent in the mixture he was using. But the label rules required such a refinement of description that while the trade name remained the same the descriptive matter on the label had to conform to the commercial necessities.

This amendment for the purpose of identification is designated as "Amendment 12 to B. A. I. Order 211" and shall be effective on and after October 27, 1919. It follows:

Regulation 17, Section 9, paragraph 7.—Labels for mixtures, other than oleomargarine, consisting of fat derived from carcasses of cattle, sheep, swine, or goats, shall bear the names of the ingredients in a prominent manner in the order of their percentages, preceded by the statement "composed of" or "made from," or an equivalent statement. If vegetable fat is included in such mixture, the phrase "vegetable fat" (or vegetable oil, or vegetable stearin, or both, as the case may be) or the specific name or names of the vegetable fat shall appear among the names of the other ingredients. Tierces and barrels containing "compound," or "lard substitutes," or "lard compound," shall, immediately after filling, be legibly marked on one end, and on the side near the end, with the true name of the product. Tin pails, drums, tubs and similar containers of such products shall bear the true name of the product also on the side at the time of filling. Mixtures of which the lard ingredient equals or exceeds in amount the other ingredients combined may bear the name "lard compound" preceding the statement of composition provided for in this paragraph.

WHY BRITISH DISLIKE OUR BACON.

Reports have been received from various sources relative to the dislike of American bacon by British consumers. Messrs. Wright and Bell, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, reported this sentiment in their review of the meat situation in the United Kingdom, which appeared in *The National Provisioner* some weeks ago. American business men returning from England have made similar statements.

The prevailing opinion was to the effect that American bacon became rancid either through improper curing or by being held in storage too long. Another view was presented by Mr. H. S. Arkell, Livestock Commissioner of the Dominion of Canada, who investigated the possibilities of the bacon market in Europe last spring. In reporting the results of his investigation to the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, Mr. Arkell made the following statement:

"The American product was purchased by the Allied Purchasing Commission during the war period to the extent of the available supply—fat bacon and lean bacon at practically the same prices. Further, the Americans used the dry salt cure and,

in view of the necessity of preserving the bacon for indefinite periods, they used a great deal more salt in the cure than is desirable or necessary for ordinary purposes.

"Under control, therefore, the British consumer was obliged to buy and eat American fat bacon so salty that it was almost unpalatable. Great Britain still has stocks of American army bacon on hand, and it is still unsatisfactory and partially unmarketable article."

Mr. Arkell then goes on to say that the Wiltshire type of bacon, lean and cured in brine, is preferred in the United Kingdom, and urges Canada to concentrate her efforts in supplying this type of bacon to Great Britain, "where the shortage of Wiltshire bacon is as much to be emphasized as the shortage of fat on the Continent. The market there is for a high-class bacon product for which proportionately high prices will be paid."

During the war this class of bacon was purchased by the British Ministry of Food for the army, while the salt bacon was furnished to the civilians.

"Under control bacon was sold at a single price, no matter what the quality, and that notwithstanding the high-class fastidious demand of the particular trade of London. In this way the British consumer was obliged to eat this salt bacon and pay the same price for it as for the very best that came to the market. This explains the situation and, while I am satisfied that the feeling of annoyance against the American product is partially unwarranted, nevertheless it exists and for the reason I have indicated."

According to Mr. Arkell the demand for the Wiltshire type of bacon now far exceeds the supply, and with proper development this trade should become very profitable.

"FINE" MEAT LOST IN THE TANK.

An inquirer writes as follows:

Editor *The National Provisioner*:

What is meant by the use of the word "fine" in connection with meats and by-products, as for example, head meat and cheek meat?

"Fine" meat means fine or small trimmings; lean meats having no tank value, but of value as sausage meat, such as that

taken from heads, for instance, after the cheek meat has been removed. Formerly such lean meat was not trimmed out, but went to the tank, and it is surprising what this meat amounts to.

It is safe to say that thousands of pounds of this valuable sausage meat is still going to the tank in plants carelessly operated. Just a few figures in this connection, on hogs' heads; the following is from a test sheet:

No. of heads.	Cheekmeat.	Head (fine) meat.
135	118 lbs.	68 lbs.
120	110 "	70 "
110	95 "	64 "
235	235 "	115 "
260	288 "	148 "
450	448 "	240 "
400	387 "	215 "
430	447 "	225 "
430	470 "	247 "
400	407 "	215 "
2,970 heads	3,005 lbs.	1,607 lbs.

This shows over one-half pound per head of good sausage meat recovered which formerly went to the tank and was a total loss, as well as an added discoloration of the lard. Thousands of pounds of this lean meat has gone to the tank in pigs' feet, also in fat backs and scores of other ways.

TURN YOUR STOCK OFTEN

There is scarcely a business man who is not in a position to increase his profits by increasing his rate of turnover. Profit made in this way is profit that can be made in no other way. It not only increases the profits on the goods turned, it releases capital which can be applied to the expanding of the business. The business advantages of increasing turnovers are always twofold. The profits grow and the business grows.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—The market was very quiet during the week, but the undertone was easier and prices were about one cent lower with sales of 200 drums of specials reported sold at that level. Transactions, however, were few and offerings were not large. The market seemed to ignore the continued strength in cotton oil and the firmness in lard and was partly influenced by reports of an earlier tone in the vegetable oils markets. The continued shipping labor trouble is having effect in the way of checking export inquiry in the market and holding up the outward movement. In the New York market prime city was quoted at 16½c loose, with special loose 17½c and edible 19c; nominal. At Chicago packers No. 1 was quoted at 17@17½c.

OLEO STEARINE—The market was very dull and easier with prices quoted about 1c lower than the levels of a week ago. The action of tallow had some influence, but demand was very quiet, and while offerings were not pressed for sale the market was barely steady. Oleo was quoted in New York at 21c asked, and at Chicago at 21@21½c.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

New Orleans.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

Price crude oil active at 20c a lb. Offerings light, demand good. Cake meal was a shade easier, prices unchanged. Hulls are \$10 loose, \$15 sacked, to interior points.

RATE CHANGE ON VEGETABLE OILS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in a report on the complaint of the Southport Mill, Ltd., at New Orleans, against the Chicago & North-Western Ry., has made another decision upholding prior opinions that it is unreasonable for a railroad to charge a higher rate on copra and palm kernel products from New Orleans and Baton Rouge to various destinations in the North, and especially Chicago, in this particular case. The carriers in this case must establish rates on copra and palm kernel products, used as competitors of cottonseed products, no higher than those on cottonseed on or before Jan. 15, 1920. The rates established from New Orleans and Baton Rouge are also to be the maximum from Rolling Fork, Miss., to which point copra and palm kernel raw material have been shipped for crushing.

REAL REASON FOR H. C. L.

An address by Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., featured the annual convention of the National Grain Dealers' Association, held last week in St. Louis. Mr. Wilson's subject was "The Real Reason for the High Cost of Living." He said it was not a problem for this country alone, but for the whole world.

Conditions in Europe, he said, were as bad or worse than conditions here. The extravagant celebration of the ending of the war, according to Mr. Wilson, was not confined to conquering nations. The conquered nations were celebrating in the same way. But he thought conditions in this country would change, because he had great faith in the saneness of the American people. He believed that every man was going to do his whole duty.

He had no doubt, he said, that there was some profiteering, probably too much, but he did not attribute the high cost of living to that. He thought the government campaign against the practice would remedy that. During the war, he said, the five great packing companies controlled by the Food Administration, were allowed to make 9 per cent on their investment and 2.1 per cent on their turnover, but they made only 5.6 per cent on their investment and 1.6 per cent on their turnover. He declared that they made only \$40,000,000, whereas they might have made \$25,000,000 more.

Their combined annual business, he said, was \$2,400,000,000 and their investment \$714,000,000. He said that a grain dealer doing an annual business of \$100,000 who earned no more than the packers would earn \$1,600. He was applauded when he quoted Gov. Stokes of New Jersey as saying that packers were the special target of the politicians, and that the latter were always backed up by the Federal Trade Commission.

He told how the packers fed the United States army, three thousand miles away, and to a great extent fed the armies of the allies. He said that in February, 1918, when the country was snowbound, the pack-

(Continued on next page.)

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Oct. 30.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 19½c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 19¼c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 19¼c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 19c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 19c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 19c. Sweet Pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 23½c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23¼c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 22¾c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 22c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 21¾@22½c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 21¾@22½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 21c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 21c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 21c; 20@22 lbs. ave., 20½c; 22@24 lbs. ave., 20c. Sweet Pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 22¼c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 22¼c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22¼c; 20@22 lbs. ave., 21¼c; 22@24 lbs. ave., 20¼c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 17½c; 6@8 lbs. ave., 16½c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c. Sweet Pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 18c; 6@8 lbs. ave., 17c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14¾c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 26c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 24c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 22c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 21c. Sweet Pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 25c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 24c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 22c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 21c.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, Oct. 29, 1919.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 40c; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 24c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 22½c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 22½c; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 25c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 25c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24c; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 23c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 24c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27c. City steam lard, nominal, 27c; compound, 24½c; dressed hogs, 21c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 37c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 35c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 33c; skinned shoulders, 25c; boneless butts, 31c; Boston butts, 27c; lean trimmings, 22c; regular trimmings, 18c; spare ribs, 18c; neck ribs, 7c; kidneys, 8c; tails, 12c; snouts, 10c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 27c.

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REAL REASON FOR H. C. L.

(Continued from previous page.)

ers shipped 60,000,000 pounds of perishable products, and in the following month 70,000,000. He declared himself opposed to national or state control of industries. He pleaded for industrial cooperation and increased production.

The Legislative Committee of the association followed Mr. Wilson's talk with its report. Touching upon the high cost of living, the report said:

"The Government seems to have determined that the high cost of living is chargeable to hoarding, avarice and cupidity, and is now exploiting its theory. In our judgment the present Government investigation is all political buncombe. Everything now is being sold at as high prices as the sellers can obtain. Supplies have always been sold for as much as they would bring. There must be other reasons than those advanced by the Government for the high cost of living.

"The present action of the Government in forcing ordinary surplus stocks of food on the market doubtless will lower prices temporarily, but what of the future, when these stocks are exhausted and we must adopt a hand-to-mouth method of obtaining and supplying food. As long as business is fettered by undue Government regulation and interference, just so long will it fail in progress."

ANSWER OF THE TRADE COMMISSION.

The answer of the Federal Trade Commission to the charges of Senator Watson that it had employed anarchists and enemies of the government to investigate the meat packers was what lawyers would

term "a plea in avoidance." It admits that it has never inquired into the political beliefs of its employees, but that it is now doing so. It attempts to belittle the charges by impugning the motives behind them. It says the charges are part of a plot to embarrass the government in prosecuting the packers. Enemies of the packers in the Senate take the same attitude. The Trade Commission reply is as follows:

"Senator Watson charges the employees of the Federal Trade Commission with sedition. The commissioners have stood many attacks, secret and public, but the commissioners feel that they would be derelict in their duty if they should let pass unchallenged the false, outrageous and despicable attack that has been made on members of its staff whose only offense is that they have stood steadfast in the performance of their duty, under constant harassment, resisting cajoleries, offers of employment, and attempted seductions.

"The commission now says with respect to Mr. Durand, Mr. Chase, Mr. Tator, Mr. Ohsol, Mr. Kravitz, Mr. Manly and Mr. Haines, those now in the employ of the commission or accessible to it, that their political beliefs, although never heretofore questioned, have been inquired into. Some have voted as Republicans, some as Democrats, some as Socialists, but not one whose good citizenship and faithful public service is not outraged by the charge that they are bolshevists or anything else that the word implies. The commission challenges the proof, and with the proof their source and the means by which they were formulated."

"I am not through with this affair by any means," said Senator Watson later. "My resolution has gone to the committee on audit and control of the contingent ex-

penses of the Senate, and as soon as it is reported back to the Senate, I will have something more to say on this subject. I am not in the habit of making serious charges of this kind, but I felt it my duty to do so in this case."

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Oct. 29, 1919.—The latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76% caustic soda, 3.50@3.75 lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3.50 lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4½c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2½c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2¼@2½c lb.; talc, 1¾@2c lb.; silic, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.; clarified palm oil, nominal, in casks 2,000 lbs., 16¾@17c lb.; yellow olive oil, 2.50 gal.; cochineal oil, 20½@21c lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 18¼@18½c lb.; cottonseed oil, 25@26c lb.; soya bean oil, 18@18½c lb.; corn oil, 19c lb.; peanut oil, deodorized 26@27c lb., crude 19@20c lb.; prime city tallow (special), 17½c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 19½@20c lb.; saponified glycerine, 88%, nominal, 14¼@14½c lb.; crude soap glycerine, 88%, nominal, 12½@13c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 20@20½c lb.; prime packers' grease, 14@14½c lb.—Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Markets Generally Firm—Cotton Oil Strong—Trade Active—Cotton Conditions Unsatisfactory—Crude Oil Strong.

The developments in the cottonseed oil market the past week has been one of continued strength based on the unsatisfactory cotton crop reports, the tendency to further lower cotton crop estimates, strength in seed and crude oil and absence of pressure of new crop oil on the market. The October delivery was closed out early in the week at the full 350 point limit over November allowed under the ruling made by the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange. This was in face of quite liberal deliveries on contract notwithstanding the continued shipping labor troubles and encouraged quite a little speculative buying in the later deliveries. During the week the South was a very liberal buyer of contracts in the New York market based on the strength in the cotton market and on the further unfavorable weather conditions in the South, while there was fair buying for western account, due to the stronger tone in the lard market. There has been scattered buying by professionals and houses with Wall Street connections. Selling pressure was rather light but quick setbacks occurred at times due to local bear pressure and at times

fluctuations were wide and as much as 10 points between transactions. Late in the week there was some buying due to reports that the German government had been extended credits and on the reported export buying of lard for France.

There was little change in the spot situation during the week as far as domestic consuming demand is concerned. The buying continued of a hand to mouth character, although the spot situation was firm the shipping labor trouble hindering the movement of oil to the local market.

The strength in crude oil in the South has been a very important feature and sales were reported at 20c, which is 1½c to 2c a lb. over the levels recently prevailing. Offerings are very light and there were claims that 20c was freely bid. The strength in the crude oil situation is to a large extent due to the small movement of seed compared with this time in other years, and to the advancing prices of cottonseed. The tendency still prevails among the southern farmers to hold their seed for higher prices and rumors were current that sales had been made as high as \$95 per ton. The later figure could not be definitely confirmed, but cottonseed is advancing in the South as is shown by sales of \$85 a ton in No. Carolina and \$87 in Georgia.

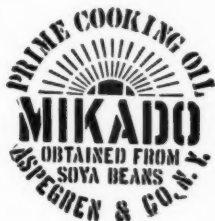
Export interest in the market remains very quiet but the opinion prevails that with the small carryover of old oil and the serious shortage in the new cotton crop the amount of oil available for export

this season will be small with an average domestic consumption.

During the week the October delivery was closed out. Deliveries during the month on contract total 12,300 barrels. The taking in of the oil by the leading long interests surprised some authorities in the trade but the oil appears to have been well taken care of and it was reported that there have been some defaults on contracts which probably were settled at the Board of Directors' suggestion of 350 points over the closing level of the November delivery.

The government special cotton crop report was issued this week. Expectations were that the condition would indicate a crop smaller than any of the recent private estimates. The consensus of opinion seems to center on a crop of slightly less than 10,000,000 bales.

The vegetable oil markets were very quiet during the week but the urgent demand recently in evidence appears to have been satisfied for at least at present and a slightly easier undertone was in evidence. Offerings, however, did not increase to any extent but the recent advance in the market has resulted in a tendency on the part of consuming interests to go slow on the buying side. The strong cotton oil market has had considerable influence and the possibility of very liberal foreign buying should European interests obtain credits has tended to minimize the offerings. The market on the coast was very firmly held and owing to the recent absorption of very liberal quantities of oil by Europe in the Far East



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pressure of oil on the Pacific Coast was rather light. The local shipping trouble has interfered with the outward movement of oil, and has restricted to a large extent export interest in the market. The reports that credits of \$500,000,000 had been extended to Germany or were about to be arranged attracted quite a little interest owing to the belief that the German needs of fats and greases is large.

COTTONSEED OIL—Market transactions:

Saturday, Oct. 25, 1919.

The market closed active and firm.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High Low	Bid	Asked
Oct.	2400	a 2500
Nov.	2185	a 2195
Dec.	1400 2190	2178	a 2182
Jan.	2300 2190	2180	a 2185
Feb.	500 2185	2178	a 2188
Mar.	2900 2220	2210	a 2213
April	2200	a 2215
May	500 2245	2237	a 2240

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Total sales 7500 P. Crude S. 7. 1850-1900.

Monday, Oct. 27, 1919.

The market closed active and firm.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High Low	Bid	Asked
Oct.	400 2570	2525	a 2500
Nov.	1800 2230	2200	a 2235
Dec.	3700 2240	2190	a 2229
Jan.	3600 2235	2203	a 2230
Feb.	100 2226	2226	a 2227
Mar.	3800 2256	2229	a 2252
Apr.	100 2235	2235	a 2252
May	700 2290	2264	a 2285

Total sales 14400 P. Crude S. E. 1850-1900.

Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1919.

The market closed active and strong.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High Low	Bid	Asked
Oct.	1300 2590	2550	a 2591
Nov.	1500 2265	2230	a 2245
Dec.	3500 2260	2250	a 2255
Jan.	5400 2270	2240	a 2255
Feb.	2249	a 2255
Mar.	2900 2285	2270	a 2278
Apr.	2273	a 2284
May	1700 2303	2285	a 2303

Total sales 20500 P. Crude S. E. 1950 sales.

Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1919.

Market closed steady.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High Low	Bid	Asked
Nov.	900 2260	2250	a 2260
Dec.	3100 2275	2257	a 2265
Jan.	5700 2285	2260	a 2267
Feb.	200 2272	2270	a 2265
Mar.	4600 2315	2290	a 2294
Apr.	1300 2300	2270	a 2282
May	2700 2325	2310	a 2315
June	2305	a 2335

Total sales 25700 P. Crude S. E. 2000 sales.

SOYA BEAN OIL—The market was steady with a rather active consuming demand. The market on the coast was steady and sellers' tanks were quoted at 16½¢ for prompt shipment. Spot is quoted at 18c bbls., refined, 21¢@21½¢.

PALM OIL—The market is steady with a rather small trade passing. Prime, red spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, 17¢@17½¢; to arrive, —; palm kernel, nom., in bbls.; Niger 16¢@16½¢.

COCOANUT OIL—The New York market was very steady with a continued good consuming demand and strength in other oils. Manila oil was quoted at 17c in sellers' tanks and Japanese at 16½¢. Ceylon sellers tanks New York was quoted at 18¢

18½¢. Copra is firm at 9¢@9½¢ on the coast.

PEANUT OIL—The market is firm with little oil pressing for sale. Domestic crude was quoted 20c nominal. Oriental oil was stronger and quoted at 23c in sellers' tanks.

CORN OIL—The market was very steady with offerings of both crude and refined light. Crude is quoted at 19c in bbls.

OLEO OIL—The market was quiet but very steady. At Chicago extra oleo oils are quoted at 31¢@32c and at New York 29½¢@30½¢.

GREASE—The market remained firm with a fair consuming demand and the firmness in other greases. Yellow is quoted in New York at 14½¢@15c and choice house at 13½¢@14c. Chicago yellow is quoted at 14½¢@15c, and house at 13½¢@15c.

NEATSFOOT OIL—Trade is quiet but the undertone was firmer during the week. 20 cold test, \$1.90@1.95, 30 degrees at \$1.80 @1.90; prime, \$1.35@1.45.

BUTTER MEN ON THE JOB.

One Reason Why the Price of Vegetable Oils Declines.

By John T. Ashcraft.

At a recent meeting of the Eastern and Western dairy manufacturing interests, the National Dairy Products Committee was organized "to represent all branches of the dairy manufacturing business at Washington." As a starter \$40,000 was raised for the committee's use; J. J. Farrell of Minnesota was appointed as the Washington representative of the committee, and Joe Davies of Wisconsin, formerly head of the Federal Trade Commission, was appointed as counsel.

This action on the part of our dairy friends has a distinct interest for peanut and cottonseed growers and crushers. It will be remembered that Mr. Farrell, representing the National Creamery Butter Makers' Association, appeared before the U. S. Senate Finance Committee in opposition to the Underwood Amendment, Feb. 9th, 1917, and explained to the committee the purposes of dairymen with respect to oleomargarine.

He stated that "as far as the dairymen were concerned, it was presumed by them that colored oleomargarine would be driven out of the market by taxing it 10 cents a pound; but through the advent of science and chemistry and the selection of fats and oils it has brought about a situation that has colored oleomargarine without artificially coloring it."

He then told the committee that "any natural products they are using, making it yellow, we want prohibited."

What the Dairy Interests Wanted to Do.

It will be further remembered that the National Dairy Union maintains a representative in Washington charged with the special duty of keeping up the fight against oleomargarine. W. T. Creasey, secretary of this Union, appeared with Farrell and explained to the committee the purport of a bill then pending introduced at the instance of the Union, known as H. R. 13825.

It was proposed by this bill to prohibit the use of butter in the manufacture of

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oleomargarine; and also to require that all oleomargarine be not less than 70 degrees white. This would exclude the use of all Prime Summer Yellow oils in its production.

It will be further remembered that the Committee on Definitions and Standards held hearings in Washington on December 4th, 1918, at the instance of Farrell and Creasey, on definitions and standards for oleomargarine. At this hearing Creasey stated the position of the butter people as follows:

"We believe that no butter, or coloring matter to imitate butter, should be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine. . . . The Bureau of Standards has worked out for the National Dairy Union a measurement for color in oleomargarine. By this adopted basis of measuring color the degree of yellow coloration can be controlled. This limit agreed upon (by the National Dairy Union) would practically be 70 degrees white. We respectfully ask your honorable committee to recommend

such legislation as is necessary to bring about the desired results."

It should also be remembered that about 40% of the materials used in 1918 in the production of oleomargarine consisted of peanut and cottonseed oils; and that the standard of oleomargarine for the U. S. Army requires 10% of butter fat.

Declining Value of Vegetable Oils.

Every Southern man has noted with regret the declining price of vegetable oils and the consequent declining price of peanuts and cotton seed. Probably few, however, realize the restrictions which the Federal and many of the State Governments impose upon the markets for these oils, all by the procurement of the Dairy Union.

The Federal Government has taxed oleomargarine (40% of which is vegetable oils) in such a way that it is produced in this country only in a small way as compared with a number of the European countries. Many of the State Governments by requiring oleomargarine to be

white have absolutely closed their gates against the vegetable oils in oleomargarine.

The Federal Government has taxed filled-cheese (35% of which is vegetable oils) in such a way as to wholly destroy the industry. A number of State Governments prohibit the sale of Hebe, a food suitable for cereals, coffee and cooking, produced by mixing vegetable oils with skim-milk and then condensing and canning.

One searches the 1918 Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in vain for any reference to the vegetable oils as sources of food; yet page after page is devoted to dairy products and other food products.

How Oils Are Discriminated Against.

Although the South produces a hundred times as much food oil as it produces creamery butter, practically every Southern agricultural college has a department for dairy extension; but it is not believed that a single lecture or bulletin or demon-

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In view of the foregoing facts, how can peanut and cottonseed oils hold their rightful place in the trade? How can Southern farmers hope to get a fair price for their oil producing crops?

WORLD COTTON CONFERENCE MEETS

Representatives from thirty-one nations recently met at New Orleans, La., for the purpose of electing officers for a permanent organization to be known as the World Cotton Conference, and to determine a basis upon which trade with foreign countries might be resumed through a systematic purchase of bonds and other securities by the War Finance Corporation or the American Export Corporation just formed, the funds of which are to be used for the purchase of machinery for the manufacture of cottonseed and other products. The officers elected are: Sir Herbert Dixon, England, President; Rufus R. Wilson, Boston, Secretary, and

representatives of various foreign countries for vice-presidents.

Among the things accomplished were: Removal of tax on cottonseed products, except where placed for revenue only; uniform baling and wrapping on a basis of 32 pounds density and 500 pound weight; increase of research for improvement of production and extension of the use of all cottonseed products; assurance of ample warehousing and storage from farm to factory to prevent deterioration from weather; the adoption of warehouse receipts and through bills of lading for a safe and sufficient basis for loans by bands; and, crop diversification.

Due to an excess of rain in the cotton region, according to reports, great damage has been done to cotton crops and the total harvest is expected to be less than 11,400,000 bales, which is much smaller than the average annual crop.

Government owned linters, by a new order of arrangement, are to be concentrated at Savannah, Ga., New Orleans, La., and Galveston, Tex., as rapidly as trans-

portation conditions will permit, to expedite the handling and shipment of products.

The next conference has been scheduled for some time in 1920, to be held in England at a place and time to be decided upon.

DOES A CATTLE SHORTAGE EXIST?

That high-tide in beef production in the United States and probably in Canada was reached during the war is now becoming evident. Each month records an increasing deficiency in the number of cattle going to the shambles and in beef tonnage. This apprehension was allayed to some extent by the annual estimate by the Department of Agriculture last February, which indicated 24,399,000 meat cattle, against 44,112,000 last year, and 35,855,000 in 1914, just before the European war broke out. During the interim this country has been called on to meet growing domestic requirements in addition to military and European civilian needs.

Meanwhile the industry has encountered several handicaps, notably foot-and-mouth disease, a series of drouths, and bad corn crops, all of which exerted a discrediting influence on the estimate; but additional confirmation is now available in market supply statistics for the expired nine months of the current year at ten principal markets. They show a deficiency compared with the same period of 1918 of 988,463 head, which would have been increased if calves received at Omaha and St. Louis were not counted as cattle. In the whole chain of markets only Buffalo and Denver show gains, and they are both slight.

If supply contraction had been confined to a limited area it would have been susceptible of explanation, but with decreases of 237,404 at Chicago, 168,437 at Kansas City, 100,737 at Omaha, 51,238 at St. Louis, and 111,814 at St. Joseph the only logical inference is that the shortage is general. Even St. Paul, a receiving point of no mean importance (it received 682,114 head during the nine-month period), exhibits a deficiency of 17,233, despite a liberal movement across the Canadian line, and the fact that it has been the mecca of distressed northwestern rangers since early in July. The most conspicuous delinquent, however, is Fort Worth, credited with only 728,534 in the nine months, a decrease of 282,749, although the breaking of the south Texas drouth released approximately 80,000 steers that were unmarketable the previous two years, owing to lack of condition. Evidently the loss of a considerable percentage of several successive calf crops is telling on the volume of beef available from that quarter.

(Continued on page 37.)

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Provisions closed this week rather unsettled. Prices reacted with a disappointing demand and considerable pressure was evidenced on futures. Reports of liberal lard sales to the Seaboard were current. A good business was done to the Continent last week, but Seaboard exporters say very little has been possible this week. Business for forward shipment on account of the harbor strike situation at New York is unimproved. Actual shipments are very small; live hogs are steady; fairly liberal receipts are expected.

Lard.

Spot lard at New York, prime Western \$27.90@28.00; Middle West, \$27.65@27.75; city steam, \$26.75@27.00; refined Continent, \$30.50; South America, \$30.75; Brazil kegs, \$31.75; compound, 25½@25¾c.

Foreign Oils.

Marseilles oils quoted at Liverpool. Provisions unquoted in London. Australian tallow, 110 S, hull cottonseed refined 105 S, hull crude oil 90 S.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Argentine beef exports to the United Kingdom were 36,904 quarters, Continent 44,700 quarters, others, none.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil, noon call, December, \$26.30@40.00; January, \$22.35@43.00; March, \$22.45@65.00; May, \$22.50@90.

Oleo Stearine.

Stearine oleo reported at 20c; oleo oil, extra, 29½@30½c.

Tallow.

Tallow, city special, easier, with sales at 17c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil reacted sharply, with a disappointing speculative demand and a pause in the cash demand. Crude oil was easier, quoted at \$19.50. More liberal offerings are reported from the South. The Journal of Commerce crop report made cottonseed oil condition 56.8, a loss of 8.7 for the month. Amount picked so far is 65 percent. This was against 82 percent last year. Cotton being marketed as fast as picked. Crop estimated at 10,300,000 bales. Government report made cotton condition 54.1, a loss for the month of 3.3. No comparison with previous years is available as the government has previously issued no report for October 25th. The market was strong early on expectations of an unfavorable cotton report, but eased slightly on the report.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, Oct. 28, 1919.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London —	
Bankers' 60 days	4.15
Cable transfers	4.18
Demand, sterling	4.17½
Commercial, sight	4.13
Commercial, 60 days	4.13½
Commercial, 90 days	4.13
Paris —	
Commercial, 60 days	8.72
Commercial, checks	8.67
Bankers' cables	8.63
Bankers' checks	8.65
Amsterdam —	
Commercial, sight	37½
Commercial, 60 days	37 3/16
Bankers' sight	37 13/16
Bankers' cables	38
Copenhagen —	
Bankers' sight	21.40
Bankers' cables	21.40
Antwerp —	
Bankers' checks	8.55
Bankers' cables	8.53
Berlin —	
Bankers' checks	.0328
Bankers' cables	.0330

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Oct. 25, 1919, are reported as follows:

PORK, BBLs.			
To—	Week ended Oct. 25, 1919.	Week ended Oct. 26, 1918.	From Nov. 1, '18, to Oct. 25, 1919.
United Kingdom.....	100	151	4,503
Continent.....	100	151	14,411
So. & Cen. Amer.....	100	151	6,049
West Indies.....	100	151	27,043
B. N. A. Colonies.....	100	151	10,633
Other countries.....	100	151	582
Total.....	100	151	63,221

BACON AND HAM, LBS.			
To—	Week ended Oct. 25, 1919.	Week ended Oct. 26, 1918.	From Nov. 1, '18, to Oct. 25, 1919.
United Kingdom.....	826,000	40,950	909,350,833
Continent.....	3,908,625	2,044,136	924,008,495
So. & Cen. Amer.....	100	151	1,107,244
West Indies.....	100	151	7,835,561
B. N. A. Colonies.....	100	151	490,797
Other countries.....	100	151	552,412
Total.....	4,734,625	2,085,086	1,843,315,342

LARD, LBS.			
To—	Week ended Oct. 25, 1919.	Week ended Oct. 26, 1918.	From Nov. 1, '18, to Oct. 25, 1919.
United Kingdom.....	100,000	100,000	256,445,995
Continent.....	3,896,700	1,089,550	434,308,952
So. & Cen. Amer.....	100	151	7,015,078
West Indies.....	100	151	14,460,891
B. N. A. Colonies.....	100	151	579,492
Other countries.....	100	151	334,244
Total.....	3,796,700	1,089,550	713,332,552

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	100	740,625	330,700
Portland, Me.....	100	1,617,000	3,850,000
Boston.....	100	720,000	6,000
Philadelphia.....	100	851,000	410,000
Baltimore.....	100	797,000	.....
Montreal.....	100	.....	.....
Total week.....	100	4,734,625	3,796,700
Previous week.....	100	9,540,000	3,460,000
Two weeks ago.....	1,045	2,729,400	3,337,000
Cor. week, 1918.....	151	2,085,086	1,089,550

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF AGGREGATE EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '18, Same time to Oct. 25, '19.	Same time to Oct. 25, '19.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.....	12,044,200	6,502,200
Bacon and hams, lbs.....	1,843,315,342	703,470,143
Lard, lbs.....	713,332,552	376,585,241

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Oct. 25, 1919:

CATTLE.	
Chicago.....	50,124
Kansas City.....	44,189
Omaha.....	27,893
East St. Louis.....	26,176
St. Louis.....	5,963
St. Paul.....	474
South St. Paul.....	14,674
New York and Jersey City.....	10,189

HOGS.	
Chicago.....	146,500
Kansas City.....	40,323
Omaha.....	23,057
East St. Louis.....	25,295
St. Louis.....	17,484
Cudahy.....	1,666
Cedar Rapids.....	6,572
Ottumwa.....	7,800
South St. Paul.....	20,908
New York and Jersey City.....	27,432

SHEEP.	
Chicago.....	94,450
Kansas City.....	32,278
Omaha.....	31,646
East St. Louis.....	18,003
St. Louis.....	6,247
St. Paul.....	16,229
New York and Jersey City.....	44,988

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Oct. 25, 1919, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
Packer	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.....	12,861	25,900	34,351
Swift & Co.....	10,935	22,400	37,199
Morris & Co.....	6,903	10,000	17,593
Wilson & Co.....	6,947	14,200	15,317
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.....	513	8,200	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.....	5,871	10,800	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	6,074	.....	.....
Breunann Packing Co., 6,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,700 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 8,800 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 7,500 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 10,800 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 8,000 hogs; others, 10,000 hogs.	.....	.....	.....
Omaha.			
Packer	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.....	4,681	3,870	2,688
Swift & Co.....	11,000	6,357	10,738
Cudahy Packing Co.....	8,472	7,444	12,096
Armour & Co.....	6,294	3,960	6,886
J. W. Murphy.....	.....	3,492	.....
Swartz & Co.....	.....	387	.....

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1919.

CATTLE.			
Center	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	3,000	5,000	2,000
Kansas City.....	700	1,000	600
Omaha.....	1,500	2,000	2,000
St. Louis.....	1,400	3,500	250
St. Joseph.....	1,500	2,000	400
Sioux City.....	950	1,200	2,300
St. Paul.....	4,300	1,000	5,800
Oklahoma City.....	400	200	.....
Fort Worth.....	1,500	300	100
Milwaukee.....	100	300	.....
Denver.....	400	200	.....
Wichita.....	15	100	.....
Indianapolis.....	400	4,000	300
Pittsburgh.....	50	3,000	300
Cincinnati.....	400	2,800	100
Buffalo.....	650	2,100	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.....	100	1,000	100
Toronto.....	300	1,300	300

MONDAY, OCT. 27, 1919.

Chicago.....	30,000	25,000	50,000
Kansas City.....	33,000	13,000	8,000
Omaha.....	14,000	3,500	21,000
St. Louis.....	12,000	8,000	2,500
St. Joseph.....	5,500	3,500	3,500
Sioux City.....	8,500	3,500	2,000
St. Paul.....	16,000	4,500	22,000
Oklahoma City.....	4,500	900	.....
Fort Worth.....	5,500	800	500
Milwaukee.....	300	600	100
Denver.....	10,500	400	27,000
Louisville.....	4,000	2,000	300
Wichita.....	3,000	1,100	.....
Indianapolis.....	700	5,000	300
Pittsburgh.....	2,400	7,000	3,100
Cincinnati.....	3,700	7,000	500
Buffalo.....	5,600	12,000	12,000
Cleveland.....	1,800	7,000	5,000
Nashville, Tenn.....	1,100	1,000	.....
Toronto.....	6,500	3,400	7,600

TUESDAY, OCT. 28, 1919.

Chicago.....	27,000	30,000	37,000
Kansas City.....	15,000	9,000	8,000
Omaha.....	15,500	3,500	9,000
St. Louis.....	6,000	5,500	4,500
St. Joseph.....	4,500	5,000	5,000
Sioux City.....	4,500	4,000	500
St. Paul.....	9,500	5,000	3,000
Oklahoma City.....	1,000	3,800	.....
Fort Worth.....	5,500	700	100
Milwaukee.....	1,000	800	800
Denver.....	3,700	100	16,100
Louisville.....	400	200	100
Wichita.....	1,200	1,800	.....
Indianapolis.....	500	5,000	100
Pittsburgh.....	100	2,000	600
Cincinnati.....	1,000	3,500	500
Buffalo.....	600	3,000	2,000
Cleveland.....	400	2,000	400
Nashville, Tenn.....	200	800	.....
Toronto.....	1,700	700	1,400

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, 1919.

Chicago.....	18,000	13,000	25,000
Kansas City.....	20,000	8,000	7,000
Omaha.....	10,000	3,500	14,000
St. Louis.....	6,000	7,500	4,000
St. Joseph.....	4,000	4,000	5,500
Sioux City.....	4,000	5,000	500
St. Paul.....	6,800	7,800	7,500
Oklahoma City.....	2,700	400	.....
Fort Worth.....	3,500	400	300
Milwaukee.....	300	2,500	300
Denver.....	4,100	200	45,000
Louisville.....	900	1,200	100
Wichita.....	900	1,000	.....
Indianapolis.....	500	5,000	300
Pittsburgh.....	100	2,000	300
Cincinnati.....	800	4,700	800
Buffalo.....	100	800	1,000
Cleveland.....	400	3,800	500
Nashville, Tenn.....	200	800	.....
Toronto.....	2,700	1,700	3,000

THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1919.

Chicago.....	21,000	32,000	26,000
Kansas City.....	7,000	4,500	2,000
Omaha.....	11,000	3,000	7,000
St. Louis.....	5,500	7,500	3,500
St. Joseph.....	2,000	2,500	2,000
Sioux City.....	2,000	2,200	2,500
St. Paul.....	10,800	6,000	13,000
Oklahoma City.....	800	8,000	600
Pittsburgh.....	.....	2,500	400
Cincinnati.....	1,900	3,500	500
Buffalo.....	200	800	1,100

FRIDAY, OCT. 31, 1919.

Chicago.....	10,000	18,000	14,000
Kansas City.....	3,000	5,500	400
Omaha.....	5,500	2,000	4,500
St. Louis.....	3,200	7,000	1,700
St. Joseph.....	2,000	1,500	2,500
Sioux City.....	2,200	3,000	1,000
St. Paul.....	4,500	4,000	4,500
Indianapolis.....	1,000	10,000	600
Pittsburgh.....	.....	1,500	500
Buffalo.....	900	6,400	6,800

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCT. 25, 1919.

CATTLE.			
Center	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.
Jersey City.....	6,818	4,763	22,264
New York.....	2,228	4,953	13,884
Central Union.....	1,043	1,045	8,810
Totals.....	10,189	10,761	44,958
Totals last week.....	10,517	9,329	48,061

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

Thursday, October 30, 1919.

PACKER HIDES quiet. No business at this market. 2,500 September to January Canadian packer bulls sold at 39c. 5,000 Philadelphia packer all weight cows sold at 45c, more offered untaken. Philadelphia natives available at 47c. Some call for Philadelphia packer extremes at low bids. Bulls are held there for 38c. Car Philadelphia country bulls sold 35c and car extremes brought 45c. Nat. 48c; Texas 39c; butts 40c; Colorado 38c; brd. cow 39c. Heavy cows 47c last paid; lights 45@48c; inside last bid; bulls 40c, bid 33½c.

COUNTRY HIDES quiet. Business in this market is at a standstill. Sellers seem ready to trade but can find no encouraging responses from tanners. A car of Indiana extremes in straight weights sold at 45c today. Local holders are willing to accept 45c for extremes and even less money would be considered, so it is said. Buffs are rather dull, though nothing has been sold at under 36c in Chicago market. A depressing feature to the market is the rather large offerings of southern hides here which do not seem to be wanted in the east. Southern extremes are offered at 34c and buyers' views are not within several cents a pound. Southern kipskins are available at 45c without attracting attention, still at the same time the second-hand packer kip sale of yesterday totaling 8,000 skins included 5,500 far southern at 65c for the natives. Leather seems to keep moving, though not as brisk as tanners desire and at fair rates. All weight hides in the originating sections are selling at 34@35c delivered basis for western and northwestern goods. Heavy steers here quoted 35@36c for business; heavy cows and butts 34@35c nominal; extremes 44@45c; branded hides 27@28c; bulls 32@33c; glues 20@25c nominal.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES easier. A car of Twin City all weight hides sold at 33c for the 45 lbs. up hides and 43c for the straight weight extremes. Efforts to move selected weights at 34c and 44c for the two varieties are without avail. The larger collecting dealers are not competing with the tanner buyers in the market for hide at all times at a price. For this reason it is expected values will continue easy until a point is reached where speculators can profitably put away hides against the demands of tanners through the winter season. Bulls are quoted at 31@33c; all weight hides at 35c last paid; kipskins quoted at 52½@57½c as to lots; calfskins 72½@77½c; horse \$11.50@12.00.

CALFSKINS steady. New business is slow. Tanners are not lending active support, demand being only from one direction. First salted city skins last sold at 85c; more offered at 90c and bids at 85c reported refused. Packers 85c last paid and 85@87½c asked. Outside first salted city skins sold at 82½@85c; buyers bidding 80c now. Resalted outside city skins 77½@80c last paid; country stuff at 70@75c last paid. Deacons \$4.00@4.50; country lots sold at \$3.80 with light calf at \$4.00. Skunks \$2.25@2.50 paid for country and small packer lots; kipskins 65c last paid for packers and cities; resalted outside cities 55@60c; country stocks at 50@55c. Small parcels down to 45c.

HORSE HIDES quiet. Country hides \$11.50@12.00; outside last paid for carloads. Renderer hides \$13.00 top lately paid; offerings ample; rejects half rates; coltskins \$1.00@1.25.

SHEEP PELTS steady. Packer sheepskins average \$2.75, ranging at \$2.50@3.40 last paid as to weight and spread. Lambskins range at \$3.00@3.20; sales yesterday at \$3.17½. Angora goats sold at \$2.85. Dry western pelts quoted at 40@

42c for business as to sections and weight.

HOGSKINS quiet at \$1.00@1.25 for country run; rejects half; pigskin strips 11@11½c; No. 2's 9½@10c and 3's at 6@7c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES—The market is steady to easy in tone. Packers are waiting bids which are slow to come forward. Tanners seem to be of the opinion that lower rates may develop in the Chicago market and for this reason are staying out of the New York market. Previous bid of 47c for heavy native steers is reported withdrawn. Butts and Colorados are nominal at 39½c and 38½ respectively, based on last Chicago movement. Bulls steady at 40c, well sold up. Small packers are seeking bids on their hides, but tanners are slow to operate. Sellers refuse to cut rates as unsold stocks of small packer make are small. Most are sold to October 1st, and many to November 1, on both steels and cows, with bulls in better shape than either of others.

COUNTRY HIDES—Market is weak and sagging. Recent sales in the east have been at slightly lowered figures and tanners are still uninterested. Only a few are doing any buying. Ohio extremes have sold as low as 44c and buffs as low as 34c; further offerings are reported from various sections at these rates, while some Wisconsin 25/50 pound hides are offered at 43c. Tanners show a desire to clean up their floors of all surplus leather and to avoid working in hides any more than necessary in order to prepare for inventory time at the end of the year. They do not care to inventory high priced goods if they can help it. The result is a poor call for hides in the east.

CALFSKINS unsettled and generally considered easy in the east, with tanners holding off from purchasing.

HORSE HIDES—Renderers horse \$14.50 last reported paid in the east and countries \$13.00. Fronts and butts nominal pending movement.

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Delays in Mail Delivery

Some complaints have been received of delayed arrival of recent issues of The National Provisioner by subscribers, particularly at Eastern points. To these subscribers we would recall the fact that The National Provisioner is now printed in Chicago instead of New York, and that incidental to the change there have been unavoidable delays. Until the new arrangement is complete and in smooth working order, we will ask our readers to bear with such delays as may occur in receipt of their copies.

We may add that the United States postal service is also laboring under difficulties common to many organizations at this time, and that Uncle Sam's mail service is not as prompt or as accurate as it has been, or as it is hoped it will be in the future. Subscribers who miss their copies altogether, or who notice continued delays in receipt, are requested to notify The National Provisioner, Old Colony Building, Chicago.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special letter to The National Provisioner from
(the National Livestock Commission Co.)
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Oct. 29.

There was a top made today of \$14.10 on hogs by a speculator who offered to sell the pick out of the load at \$14. While the market opened 10@20c higher than yesterday, the market indications now are that the advance will be partly lost if not all, and a lower market tomorrow. The average price of hogs yesterday was \$13.48—this is about \$1 per 100 lbs. higher than the average price last week at the low time.

The top on cattle yesterday was \$19.40, the highest price paid for fancy cattle since last May, but weakness characterized the general cattle trade. One load of cattle selling at a high price is of little importance, as that one load does not furnish meat enough to supply one good butcher for the week. The only thing that it does is to give the high priced butcher an opportunity to base the selling of his cuts to the consumer on this high price paid for cattle. There were very few good cattle on the market this week. Out of the 74,000 cattle which have been received so far this week, very few of them would bring \$18.25, although the bulk of the sales was reported at from \$14@18.25. Common to good steers were selling from \$13.25@17.40. Fat cows and heifers \$6.25@15.25.

There is a lot of good, wholesome, cheap meat on the market and will continue to be on the market for six or eight weeks longer, almost up to Christmas. This will have a tendency to weaken hog meats. Green hams of 10@12 lb. average are selling from 18@19c. We know of green hams being bought at 18c and we understand hams are being contracted for December and January delivery at 17c. Picnics are selling from 13@14c. Skinned shoulders at 19c. This does not spell high priced hogs later on. We think the hog receipts will be in excess of general anticipation and hogs will get another good break during the coming month.

The East are not taking our hogs now and will not come West until after Ohio and Indiana have marketed their hogs, which will be after the first of January and that will not add any strength to our market up to January. Mr. James Fraser, of the firm of Alexander, Conover & Martin, who has been traveling Iowa for the past 20 years says he never saw so many hogs in Iowa in all his experience. This only confirms the many reports that come to us every day from shippers and hog raisers. A prominent farmer of Elwood, Ill., who owns farms both in Illinois and Indiana, says that at auction sales on farms last winter, farmers were recklessly bidding against each other for brood sows, not even asking to see their purchases until after they had been knocked down to them. That means a big supply of hogs on hand at present.

Sickness has always been a factor in the hog situation. There have been a few unconfirmed reports of sickness among hogs. We attach no importance to such reports for the reason that there have been no sick hogs in any of the live stock markets throughout the country. When there is sickness among the hogs it is not necessary to send out investigators to the country—the proof is found in the live stock centers, for the market is always full of light weight, immature and sick hogs. When the farmer sees any signs of sickness, he ships his immature hogs to market. Before when there was sickness in the country, Chicago often had 8,000 to 10,000 hogs on the market that would not have been here had sickness not been

prevalent. We do not believe there is any sickness.

Lard in the future provision market still shows strength. We think lard has a good many friends, but we also think when lard gets up to where the packers would like to see it, it will lose many of its new supporters. January lard, to our mind, will follow the hog market later. Hogs will sell lower than they have yet sold this season.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
Kansas City Stock Yards, Oct. 29.

Hog prices continue on the up grade. Today the market was 25 to 50c higher and 50c above a week ago. Cattle receipts, though no larger than a week ago, were above expectation, but the market held steady after a late start. Sheep remained in moderate supply at firm prices. Receipts today were 20,000 cattle, 9,000 hogs and 10,000 sheep, compared with 21,000 cattle, 11,000 hogs and 10,000 sheep a week ago, and 30,250 cattle, 15,631 hogs, and 7,975 sheep a year ago. Cattle receipts from Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah were liberal, while there was a falling off in supplies from nearby states.

Rain and fog delayed the opening trade in cattle, but towards 10 o'clock buyers were operating at steady prices compared with the higher prices that prevailed yesterday and about 50c higher than a week ago. Considering the liberal receipts, the percentage of fat cattle was smaller than in preceding days, and fed cattle were unusually scarce. Liberal receipts from the Southwest were mostly butcher grades and stockers and feeders. Grass fat steers sold at \$9.00 to \$14.25 and short fed steers \$13.50 to \$16.00, with good to choice fed steers \$16.50 to \$18.25. Range cows brought \$5.50 to \$10.50, "canners" selling at \$5.50 to \$5.75. Veal calves were steady. Fed heifers and yearlings were lacking.

Liberal receipts of thin cattle gave buyers an opportunity to operate more freely, and the volume of outside sales was the largest of the week. Common to fair grades were quoted a shade lower but the better classes, especially good range feeders, were steady. In a few cases choice high altitude stockers were stronger. A good many light weight feeders sold at \$9.50 to \$11.50, and the better classes with more flesh brought \$12.00 to \$13.00, stockers are quoted at \$8.00 to \$11.25, choice whitefaces would sell up to \$12.00.

An advance of 25 to 50 cents returned the \$14.00 quotation in the hog market. Early last week prices fell below \$13.00 to the lowest point of the season, but since then have rebounded \$1.25 to \$1.50. Packer demand is becoming more urgent, and weighty hogs which were discriminated against during the summer season are meeting a much larger outlet. The tendency is towards a narrower price spread. The top price today was \$14.00, and the bulk of the hogs sold at \$13.25 to \$13.90. Pigs and thin hogs found a ready outlet for stock and feeding purposes.

With receipts moderate the trade in the sheep division was active at strong prices. Local prices continue to show a big margin over competitive points. Western lambs are selling at \$14.75 to \$15.50, ewes \$7.00 to \$7.75, wethers \$8.50 to \$9.50, and yearlings \$9.50 to \$10.50. Feeding lambs are selling at \$11.00 to \$12.50, feeding ewes \$5.50 to \$7.00, and breeding ewes \$10.00 to \$14.50.

OMAHA

Union Stock Yards, Oct. 30, 1919.—This week's cattle market has been a very irregular affair. Receipts of 53,200 head for the four days are 5,000 smaller than a week ago, but nearly 20,000 heavier than

a year ago. Increased supplies of native steers was a feature. All the cornfeds that are coming are of the shortfed variety, and as markets elsewhere are mean on that class of stuff, the increased supplies here have been the signal for a break of right around \$1. A few of the best reach \$15@16, but bulk sells around \$11@13.50. Prime steers, were any coming, would bring \$18@18.50 or better. Range beef held up well early in the week, but fairly generous supplies and a slack demand the past two days have resulted in a 25c@50c decline in values. A few prime heavy steers sell upward from \$13, and a new season's top of \$15.60 was made Tuesday. Fair to choice grades go mainly at \$9@12.50. Butcher stock advanced a quarter Monday, but has been on the down grade ever since. Cannery have held up better than anything else and are steady with a week ago, but all other grades are 50c@75c or more below Monday, and fully 25c@50c lower than last Friday as a result of sharp declines yesterday and today. Best heavy cows are not bringing more than \$9.50@10.50, with fair to choice kinds at \$6.50@9, and canners and cutters at \$5@6.25. Bologna bulls are slightly higher at \$6@6.75, and veals are unchanged.

Stockers and feeders are again closing very dull. There was a 25c@50c advance early in the week, but that has been more than lost, and the market is closing sticky at prices that are 75c or more below the week's best time, or 25c@50c under the low spot last Friday. Prime heavy feeders set a top for the month of \$14 Wednesday. Most of the choice medium weights land at \$10@11.50.

The advance in hogs which started last Friday continued in force until today, when a heavy run in Chicago acted as an anchor to the trade and held prices steady. Since the low time last Thursday values are up generally \$2, the advance having been nearly as rapid as the preceding decline. Western markets are still just about high as the Eastern trade, and consequently shippers are unable to operate. Top today was \$14.15, with bulk selling downward from that figure to \$13.60. Quality is averaging very good these days, and the spread of prices is much narrower. Lack of shipping competition keeps the top close to the bulk, and no rough heavies of the kind that sell 'way down are coming.

The sheep and lamb run has been very light all week. Total for the four days is only 60,700 head, and with such light receipts practically all classes have been on the upgrade. Fat lambs are 50c higher than a week ago, good to choice selling around \$14.50@15. Warmup lambs continue to figure strongly in the receipts, but fat lambs have been so scarce that even fair shortfeds attract favorable attention from packers. Old sheep are strong in spots a quarter higher. Best ewes are selling up to \$7.50@8, with wethers at \$9@10, and yearlings at \$10.25@11.50. The feeder demand has been quiet, but light supplies have maintained good strong prices, though there has been no quotable advance. Best feeders are bringing \$12.50@12.75, but few of that kind are coming, and bulk sells down around \$11.50@12.25.

**Watch Page 57
for
Business Chances**

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

W. H. Long, Adrian, Mo., is building an ice plant.

M. Schonwald is remodeling his ice plant at Tonkawa, Okla.

T. H. Cochran is organizing an ice company at Marion, Ky.

W. A. Johnson, Grenada, Miss., will construct a 30-ton ice plant.

The ice house at Wyoming, Ill., has been partially destroyed by fire.

C. S. Kemper plans to improve his cold storage warehouse at Cameron, Mo.

The Panhandle Produce Company, Longview, Tex., will build a cold storage plant.

Nixon Huddleston and Henry O'Connor will build an ice plant at Centerville, Tenn.

Meridian Ice Factory, Meridian, Mo., will construct a \$12,000 addition to its plant.

B. D. Bennett, Ottawa, Kan., will construct an ice storage house with a capacity of 1,800 tons.

The Freedman Packing Company, Portsmouth, Va., will build a two-story cold storage plant.

C. J. Martin will erect a new cold storage warehouse at an estimated cost of \$100,000 at Bonifay, Fla.

The Service Terminal Company, 409 North Holliday street, Baltimore, Md., will install a cold storage plant.

The Mineral Wells Electric Company plans to erect an ice plant addition to its property at Mineral Wells, Tex.

S. W. Safford, superintendent of the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, will install a refrigerator plant and mortuary cooler.

The People's Ice & Fuel Company,

Little Rock, Ark., has incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. J. G. Taylor is the principal.

The Rome Ice Plant, Rome, Ga., is remodeling its cold storage and ice-making facilities to double its capacity. At present 75,000 tons of ice are manufactured daily.

A special aldermanic committee has been appointed at Fall River, Mass., to determine the possibilities of a contemplated project to construct a municipal ice plant.

RULES FOR VIRGINIA COLD STORAGE.

The Virginia State Board of Agriculture has adopted the following rules and regulations for the enforcement of Virginia cold storage laws:

1. Every person, firm or corporation offering for sale any fresh meats, fresh meat products, fresh fish, poultry, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, edible fats and oils, lard, which have been held in cold storage for 30 days or over, must retain on such articles of food all markings which they showed when withdrawn from storage; and

2. Shall affix to the article or its container a placard with the words "Cold Storage Goods" printed thereon in letters at least one inch high; and

3. Shall stamp or mark the outside of every package of such article delivered to a customer with the words "Cold Storage Goods."

4. Hotels and restaurants serving any of the above-named articles which have been held in cold storage for 30 days or over shall place on their bills of fare or

menu cards a statement that "All cold storage foods sold here are marked thus (*)," and in such case every cold storage product appearing on the menu must be preceded by the sign of a star (*)."

PUBLIC ICE PLANTS FOR KANSAS.

Richard J. Hopkins, attorney general for the state of Kansas, advocated organized movement toward the establishment and operation of municipal ice plants for Topeka and other Kansas cities, in a communication to Charles Banker, president of the Kansas Municipalities, in session now at Atchison. Hopkins said, in his belief, that by the adoption of such a law, ice famines could be eliminated from that state, and the price of ice lowered considerably. He also charged that the "ice trust" and "gas barons" were responsible for the defeated measures before the recent state legislature which proposed the establishment of public ice plants.

FOOD HOARDING CASES QUASHED.

All remaining food storage cases on the municipal dockets at Cincinnati, O., have been dismissed by Judge Fox, following a motion by the state to that effect. The defendants were: Roland Meyer, of the Meyer Packing Company; Frank X. Krug, president of the Cincinnati Ice Manufacturing & Cold Storage Company, and Leo J. Blum, of the Butchers' Supply Co. Judge Fox in dismissing the defendants, who were arrested on state warrants, indicated his action was based on his opinion that "there was no apparent violation of the law."

CONSUMER CAUSES HIGH PRICES.

(Continued from page 20.)

psychology of the situation is not likely to get as good service as the latter.

"There is no way of lessening the waste, there is no incentive to lessen the waste under the present system," says the report. "The retailers themselves in their testimony never revealed any readiness to take the initiative in making service a charge in itself, independent of the goods which were sold. Whether this is because of the extra and more scientific bookkeeping it would entail, or because it would result in a closer public scrutiny of their business methods and the prices they charge, it is impossible to say."

The report discusses the co-operative system and the farmer's market in this city. Of the latter it says it is to be regretted that the farmers who bring produce to the city refuse to retail their stuff. They prefer and do sell to the wholesalers and to the commission men, whose places of business are only one block away from the farmers' market. The man anxious to reduce the cost of living can buy a barrel of potatoes or a barrel of apples from a farmer and sometimes as little as a bushel. The Washingtonian, however, has grown up to the idea that the way to buy is to buy a quarter of a peck of potatoes or apples and not to exceed half a pound of sliced bacon at one time.

Amended Food Law Control.

The Lever food and fuel law, amended so

THE NATIONAL AMMONIA COMPANY

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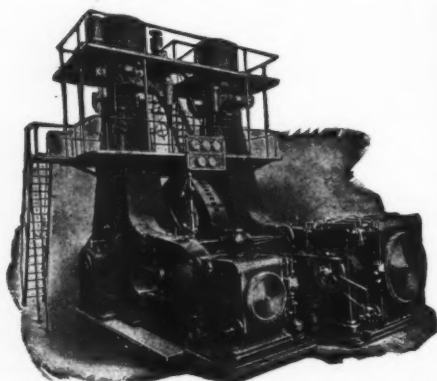
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IN CYLINDERS, 50—100—150 LBS. SIZES
Stocks Available in Principal Cities



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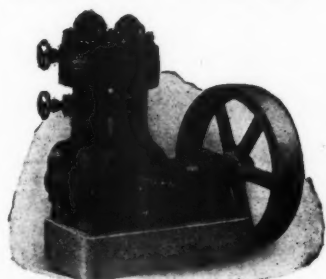
Atlanta—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
Baltimore—Wernig Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., 109 W. Lombard St.
Boston—G. W. Seerner, 50 Central St.
Buffalo—Hallriegel Scale & Supply Co.; Key-stone Warehouse Co.
Chicago—Ernst O. Hainsdorf, 1004 Ounard Bldg.
Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse; Roemer & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 318 Union Central Bldg.
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.

Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.; Newman Bros., Inc., 1147 Cass Ave.
Havana—South Atlantic Commercial Co., Successors to Lindner & Hartman.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Liverpool—Peter R. McGuire & Son.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Hainsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.
C. Ben Thompson, 633 North St.
New York City—Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.

Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.; Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Morston Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alford & Co.

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION

RELIABLE---BENEFICIAL



The many benefits common to all users of MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION should make it a valuable adjunct to **your** business.

The uniform temperatures it provides have a better holding effect on the product in storage than ice, because the temperature produced by ice is not uniform, varying with the amount of ice in the refrigerator.

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION permits the maintenance at all times of any temperature desired in the refrigerators or cold storage rooms, whereas you can not always get ice just when you need it, and a delay of even a few hours often means a loss through deterioration of the product in storage.

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YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively **YORK, PA.**

as to give the President autocratic control over wearing apparel, fertilizers, feeds and food and fertilizer containers, will become law about November 4. The bill, passed by the two houses of Congress about three weeks ago, has been unusually slow on its way to the White House on account of the discovery of typographical errors and errors of spelling.

The amended bill was passed at the instigation of the President, who addressed Congress on August 8 on the high cost of living. The amendments enable the Attorney General to appoint "fair price" committees throughout the country to say at what price food, fuel, feed, fertilizer, wearing apparel and containers for food and fertilizers may be sold, failure to observe the fair prices rendering the non-observer liable to prosecution on a charge of profiteering.

Attorney General Palmer, Secretary Glass and Federal Trade Commissioner Colver have been consulting on what to do with the new law so as to be prepared to try something as soon as it becomes operative. In view of the fact that "fair price" lists have been in effect all the time in Washington, and have caused no trouble for those who disregarded them, there is a suspicion that the amended law will not amount to much, except possibly as an instrument for persecution in some communities where there is some retailer who has incurred the enmity of some federal official. As a rule, the fair prices established in Washington have been for quantities other than those retailers handle.

DOES A CATTLE SHORTAGE EXIST?

(Continued from page 32.)

Cattle marketing at ten primary points in September tells the story of a diminishing beef supply with equal eloquence. Chicago was 95,495 head short of last year, Kansas City 89,801, St. Louis 41,144 and St. Joseph 17,721. Although Omaha and Sioux City were refuges for thousands of northwestern young range cattle which, under normal conditions, would have figured in the visible supply of 1920 and 1921, also other thousands of breeding cows with their calves, they exhibit, collectively, an increase of only 16,784 compared

with September, 1918. Fort Worth, to emphasize the Texas shortage, reported a deficiency of 71,503, and even Buffalo, with generous assistance from Canada, failed to maintain its 1918 record by 4,825 head, the September run at the ten markets showing a deficiency of 18.14 per cent compared with the corresponding month last year.—Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

Here at last!
**The Brecht Crescent
Triplex Hog Dehairer**

REMINGTON MACHINE CO.
Wilmington, Delaware
ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY
Smaller machines a specialty. Ask for information.

COLD STORAGE INSULATION ALL KINDS OF REFRIGERATOR CONSTRUCTION
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EDITOR COMMENTS ON F. T. C.

Mark Harris, editor of the "Weekly Common Sense Financial Review," makes the following comments concerning the "Big Five" and Federal Trade Commission activities:

"The Federal Trade Commission has issued another report, again charging the packers known as the 'Big Five' of Chicago, with almost every crime on the calendar of business.

"One of the most serious charges to my way of thinking is that the five big packers, Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Morris and Wilson, work as a unit, and as such they divide up territory in such a way that real competition is eliminated.

"Personally, I am of the opinion that owing to the high cost of food some politicians are endeavoring to gain popularity by making goats of the packers in much the same way that political heelers picked on the railroads fifteen years ago.

"In the early days of railroad financing, many crimes were committed by the financiers of the Jay Gould type, but long after Jay Gould and his prototypes were dead, these old crimes were dragged out by demagogues solely for the purpose of inflaming the public against the railroads.

"The result was many unfair laws passed hurriedly by legislators seeking to gain popularity at the expense of the railroads, and while an unthinking public wildly applauded at the time it is now generally understood that all these unfair railroad laws hurt the general public far more than it did the roads.

"It is possible that the packers are in the same boat today that the railroads were in fifteen years ago, and for that reason it is a good idea to get the truth before passing any legislation that may do more harm than good.

"The packers are entitled to a fair return on their capital, and as I understand it they are now limited by law so that they cannot earn over 9 percent on their invested capital.

"Big business is not a menace if properly conducted, and I believe we should encourage rather than discourage big business so that America can reach out and exert an influence all over the world.

"As the matter stands today, the Federal Trade Commission is bitterly opposed to the 'Five Big Packers,' but as they (the Federal Trade Commission) have made statements backed with figures that to say the least were exaggerated, the general public is 'up in the air' to know who is right.

"As an example, the Federal Trade Commission recently gave out a statement to the effect that the 'Big Five' dealt in nearly six hundred different articles, but the 'Big Five' immediately brought forward evidence to show that the Federal Trade Commission had duplicated many articles by using different trade names, and when the whole list was carefully gone over less than two hundred articles could be found.

"I should think that even two hundred articles would make quite a case against the packers, and for that reason cannot understand why the Federal Trade Com-

mission uses such tactics in making official reports.

The packers have certainly refuted many of the serious charges and refuted them with facts and figures that look very convincing.

"For this reason we should have a really non-partisan committee make a special investigation where the public would know the true facts rather than to go at it blindly as we did fifteen years ago when we attempted to punish the railroads."

SMILE.

Smile and your cash register jingles, weep and your store is forlorn. A smile is worth a million dollars and it doesn't cost a cent. What better investment could a man ask? Smile yourself and encourage everyone in your organization to smile. Then watch the profits grow. Smile and the whole world is for you, weep and you travel alone.

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**WATCH PAGE 57
FOR OPENINGS**

Doors for Overhead Meat Rail

Indispensable for Packing Houses, Abattoirs and all plants where overhead rails are in use.

Durability, Simplicity and ease of operation of the Trap Device, with no springs, sliding or working parts or other delicate mechanism to wear out, break or rust, are notable features.



Open right—close tight

The pockets on each side of the track port are as thoroughly insulated as is the door itself, thus eliminating the necessity of the purchaser having to do this important work at his own expense before the doors are installed, as is frequently the case with other makes.

Write for new Catalog No. 9—contains a door for every purpose.

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Armour's

STAR THE HAM WHAT AM

EVERYBODY knows
 "The Ham What Am".
 The public has learned that
 this firm, moist, juicy, tender
 and delicious product is with-
 out peer. A big consumer
 demand for it has been
 created. Why not profit by
 that demand?

STAR
Bacon



—with the inimitable
 CURE

This crinkly breakfast delicacy is of
 the same high quality as Star Ham—
 and the demand for it is as great.

These heavily advertised foods will increase sales.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

CHICAGO

Chicago Section

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$10,500 net to the buyer.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 25th, 1919, averaged 15.09 cents per pound.

H. C. Hanley is now in charge of the J. C. Francesconi & Company's business in this city. Mr. Hanley is well known here and is said to be one of the "regulars."

Myron McMillan, a St. Paul, Minn., packer, was in the city early this week disposing of a number of lead pencils. He evidently forgot us, however, in his hasty departure.

J. T. Humphreys, Phoenix Cotton Oil Company, Memphis, Tenn., was a visitor at the laboratories of the Chemical & Engineering Company on special business this week.

R. J. McLean, secretary of the Loup Valley Packing Co., Grand Island, Neb., was in the city this week. He said, "We expect to be operating early in November, killing hogs, cattle and sheep."

Wilson & Company has purchased interests of the Chatham Abattoir Company, Chatham, Ontario. This plant is considered one of the most up-to-date packing houses in Canada and has quite a large capacity.

William B. Davies, president of the Davies Warehouse & Supply Co., died last Saturday. His demise was sudden and unexpected. Mr. Davies was widely and favorably known by the trade throughout the country.

The last seen in Chicago of ye editor of "The National Provisioner," the Honorable P. I. Aldrich, was when he was headed for the Lake Shore "daypo," en route to Noo Yawk to welcome a new arrival in the family—a boy.

E. H. Uhlmann, president of the Chemical & Engineering Company, this city, advises his company has been appointed chief chemists for the plants of the Allied Packers, Inc. The Allied people operate in both the United States and Canada.

"Pete" Cosgrove, Sterne & Son Company's crack welterweight, journeyed all the way to Ann Arbor last week to witness the Buckeyes trim the Wolverines 13 to 3. Pete said: "He never saw a better scrap since he was full-back in 1909." Tha's o'ri', Pete!

The medical department of Armour & Company has taken precautions against a return of the "flu" epidemic in Chicago. All employees in the plant have been notified that without charge they may have administered the influenza vaccine, according to the formula of Dr. E. C. Rosenow. Dr. Volney S. Cheney, medical director of the company, states that in addition to offering this free vaccine a general educational campaign is being carried on among the workers in the plants, not only in Chicago, but throughout the country. He reports that the employees are taking an interest in the campaign and that as a result no serious recurrence of influenza is looked for. Much of the good information is being disseminated through the Armour Oval, a paper which is published at half a dozen of the Armour plants.

Three posts of the American Legion have been formed by Armour & Company ex-service men in Chicago. They are tentatively known as Armour & Company Post No. 1, membership in which is limited to employees of the general offices, and Posts Nos. 2 and 3, whose members are employed in the plant. George B. Richardson has been elected temporary chairman of Post No. 1, William M. Mahoney of Post No. 2, and E. Dobbins of Post No. 3. Charters have been secured and delegates elected by each of the three posts to the state convention at Peoria. The posts plan to take an active part in Legion affairs and also will schedule a number of social functions.

LIEUT. A. C. MEYERS HOME.

After more than two years' naval service in Brest, the English Channel and the North Sea, Senior Lieutenant Arthur C. Meyers, formerly head of the packing-house machinery department of the Brecht Co., has returned home. His chief duties until the signing of the armistice were to patrol for U-boats and meet troop convoys. Later he was in charge of the Chateau Naval Barracks at Brest, and was still on duty there when discharged. Lieutenant Meyers will go back to his old position with the Brecht Co., after a brief vacation.

The packing plants of Swift & Co. and Armour & Co., in East St. Louis, were visited last week by members of the Farm Advisory Board, who were in that city attending a convention of the organization.

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PACKERS AND SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS
APPROVED
BRAND
SAUSAGE, HAMS, BACON AND LARD
SUMMER SAUSAGE OUR SPECIALTY
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Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork,
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PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.

INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS
"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!" **THAS A FACK—BRACK an MACK**
OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU. WRITE US
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*A delicious margarine
for eating and cooking*

"The Greatest Selling Product of its kind in the World"

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WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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SAN FRANCISCO

Thomson & Taylor Spice Company

*Recleaned Whole and Ground
Spices for Meat Packers*

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PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

**Packers and Commission
Slaughterers**

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
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CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts

Sausage Materials

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

See Page 57 for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 20...	29,827	3,525	34,634	35,473
Tuesday, Oct. 21...	18,640	3,352	42,228	39,268
Wednesday, Oct. 22...	17,647	2,512	21,120	25,525
Thursday, Oct. 23...	16,153	2,745	33,962	39,485
Friday, Oct. 24...	7,087	1,327	18,259	16,187
Saturday, Oct. 25...	2,690	751	4,969	2,886

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 20...	4,521	242	678	3,776
Tuesday, Oct. 21...	5,573	520	464	9,256
Wednesday, Oct. 22...	6,738	916	712	9,730
Thursday, Oct. 23...	7,293	288	2,054	9,523
Friday, Oct. 24...	5,081	194	1,211	13,772
Saturday, Oct. 25...	464	125	1,832	4,080

Total receipts at Chicago for year to Oct. 25:				
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Cattle	2,386,781	2,014,003	1,917,000	1,814,000
Hogs	6,548,705	6,584,707	6,584,707	6,584,707
Sheep	3,038,752	3,521,108	3,521,108	3,521,108

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:				
	Week.	Year to date.	1918.	1917.
This week	509,000	24,819,000	24,819,000	24,819,000
Previous week	474,000	24,345,000	24,345,000	24,345,000
Cor. week, 1918	474,000	24,345,000	24,345,000	24,345,000
Cor. week, 1917	414,000	20,611,000	20,611,000	20,611,000
Cor. week, 1916	688,000	23,407,000	23,407,000	23,407,000
Cor. week, 1915	387,000	20,712,000	20,712,000	20,712,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Oct. 25, 1919, with comparisons:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	1918.
This week	377,000	385,000	387,000	387,000
Previous week	388,000	342,000	431,000	431,000
1918	300,000	409,000	329,000	329,000
1917	288,000	309,000	292,000	292,000
1916	306,000	329,000	337,000	337,000
1915	245,000	248,000	261,000	261,000
1914	174,000	366,000	385,000	385,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Oct. 25, with comparisons:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	1918.
1919	9,412,000	20,248,000	11,423,000	11,423,000
1918	10,150,000	19,582,000	9,614,000	9,614,000
1917	8,729,000	16,790,000	8,137,000	8,137,000
1916	7,292,000	19,017,000	9,410,000	9,410,000
1915	6,214,000	15,672,000	8,923,000	8,923,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Oct. 25:				
	Armour & Co.	Swift & Co.	Hammond Co.	Morris & Co.
Armour & Co.	25,900	8,520	10,800	10,000
Swift & Co.	22,400	10,800	14,200	7,500
Hammond Co.	10,800	10,800	14,200	7,500
Morris & Co.	10,000	10,000	14,200	7,500
Wilson & Co.	14,200	10,000	14,200	7,500
Boyd-Latham	7,500	10,000	14,200	7,500
Western Packing Co.	10,800	10,800	14,200	7,500
Roberts & Oake	8,000	10,800	14,200	7,500
Muller & Hart	3,700	10,800	14,200	7,500
Independent Packing Co.	8,800	10,800	14,200	7,500
Brennan Packing Co.	6,200	10,800	14,200	7,500
Others	10,000	10,800	14,200	7,500
Total	146,540	119,500	173,500	173,500
Previous week	119,500	119,500	173,500	173,500
Year ago	173,500	173,500	173,500	173,500

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Oct. 25...	\$16.20	\$13.10	\$ 9.20	\$15.35
Previous week	16.65	14.50	7.20	14.60
Cor. week, 1918	14.40	16.25	10.40	15.70
Cor. week, 1917	11.40	15.55	11.00	16.85
Cor. week, 1916	9.95	10.05	7.50	10.50
Cor. week, 1915	8.75	7.15	5.65	8.75
Cor. week, 1914	9.20	7.40	5.40	7.75
Cor. week, 1913	8.40	8.05	4.60	7.10
Cor. week, 1912	7.80	7.35	4.00	6.70
Cor. week, 1911	6.65	6.19	3.55	5.70

CATTLE.				
	Prime heavy steers.	Good to choice steers.	Medium to good steers.	Plain to medium steers.
Prime heavy steers	\$17.50@19.50	16.00@17.50	11.00@16.00	11.00@14.00
Good to choice steers	16.00@17.50	11.00@16.00	11.00@14.00	15.00@19.50
Medium to good steers	11.00@16.00	8.50@12.50	10.00@12.25	11.00@14.25
Plain to medium steers	11.00@14.00	10.00@12.25	11.00@14.25	
Yearlings, fair to choice	15.00@19.50			
Stockers and feeders	8.50@12.50			
Good to prime cows	10.00@12.25			
Fair to prime heifers	11.00@14.25			

Fair to good cows	6.50@10.00
Canners	5.40@ 5.75
Cutters	5.75@ 7.00
Bologna bulls	7.00@ 7.50
Butcher bulls	8.00@11.00
Veal calves	17.00@18.25

HOGS.				
Choice light butchers	\$13.50@14.15			
Medium weight butchers, 230-270 lbs.	13.00@13.75			
Heavy weight butchers, 270-350 lbs.	13.00@13.75			
Fair to fancy light	13.40@14.00			
Mixed packing	13.00@13.75			
Heavy packing	13.25@13.50			
Rough packing	12.25@13.00			
Pigs, fair to good	9.00@12.50			
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage)	10.10@12.50			

SHEEP.				
Yearlings	\$10.00@11.75			
Western lambs	13.50@15.50			
Native lambs	13.00@15.00			
Feeding lambs	9.75@12.75			
Wethers	6.00@10.00			
Bucks	3.00@ 6.00			
Western ewes	6.00@ 7.50			

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	\$41.90	\$41.90	\$41.90	\$41.90
January	32.50	32.60	32.47	32.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	27.12	27.12	27.00	27.00
January	24.00	24.07	24.00	24.05

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	18.25	18.35	18.25	18.25
January	17.55	17.57	17.52	17.52

MONDAY, OCT. 27, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	41.90	41.90	41.90	41.90
January	32.50	33.30	32.50	33.10

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	27.90	28.00	27.40	27.40
January	24.05	24.40	24.00	24.15

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25
January	17.87	18.02	17.75	18.00

TUESDAY, OCT. 28, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	41.90	42.00	41.90	41.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	27.40	27.50	27.37½	27.50
January	24.15	24.47½	24.15	24.37½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	18.15	18.50	18.15	18.30

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	27.70	27.75	27.50	27.61
January	24.70	24.75	24.60	24.65

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	19.25	19.25	19.01	19.00
January	18.30	18.35	18.25	18.30

THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00
January	34.50	34.50	34.10	34.10

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	27.10	27.20	26.95	26.95
November	26.60	26.70	26.60	26.65
January	24.45	24.70	24.45	24.60

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	18.62	18.65	18.52½	18.55
January	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.				
Native Rib Roast	35	@45		
Native Sirloin Steaks	40	@50		
Native Porterhouse Steaks	50	@60		
Native Pot Roasts	28	@35		
Rib Roasts from light cattle	25	@30		
Beef Stew	18	@26		
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	28	@32		
Corned Rumps, Native	25	@30		
Corned Ribs	20	@22		
Corned Flanks	20	@22		
Round Steaks	30	@38		
Round Roasts	28	@35		
Shoulder Roasts	28	@30		
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	22	@25		

Lamb.				
Hind Quarters, fancy	35	@40		
Fore Quarters, fancy	28	@32		
Legs, fancy	35	@40		
Stew	20	@25		
Chops, shoulder, per lb.	35	@40		
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.	45	@50		
Chops, French, each	15	@15		

Mutton.				
Legs	25	@28		
Shoulders	15	@16		
Shoulder Steaks	24	@25		
Hind Quarters	25	@28		
Fore Quarters	18	@22		
Rib and Loin Chops	30	@35		
Shoulder Chops	25	@28		

Pork.				
Pork Loin	32	@35		
Pork Chops	38	@40		
Pork Shoulders	28	@28		
Pork Tenderloins	55	@60		
Pork Butts	30	@32		
Spare Ribs	22	@22		
Hocks	20	@20		
Pigs' Heads	15	@15		
Leaf Lard	22	@22		

Butchers' Offal.		
Suet		@22
Tallow		@ 4
Bones, per cwt.		@75
Calfskins 8 to 15 lbs.		@73
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.		@75
Klips		@55

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Good native steers	23 @ 24
Medium steers	21 @ 22
Heifers, good	15 @ 18
Cows	10 @ 14
Hind Quarters, choice	31 @ 31
Fore Quarters, choice	18 @ 18

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1	50 @
Steer Loins, No. 2	40 @
Sow Loins	17 @ 26
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	67 @
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	54 @
Cow Short Loins	22 @ 33
Steer Loin Ends (hops)	32 @
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	30 @
Cow Loin Ends (hops)	16 @
Steer Ribs, No. 1	35 @
Steer Ribs, No. 2	30 @
Cow Ribs, No. 1	27 @
Cow Ribs, No. 2	21 @
Cow Ribs, No. 3	14 @
Steer Rounds, No. 1	22 @
Steer Rounds, No. 2	21 @
Cow Rounds	13 1/2 @ 15
Steer Chucks, No. 1	16 @
Steer Chucks, No. 2	14 1/2 @
Cow Chucks	8 1/2 @ 10
Steer Plates	14 @
Medium Plates	12 1/2 @
Briskets, No. 1	17 1/2 @
Briskets, No. 2	14 @
Steer Navel Ends	10 1/2 @
Cow Navel Ends	7 1/2 @
Fore Shanks	7 @
Hind Shanks	6 @
Rolls	20 @
Strip Loins, No. 1	40 @
Strip Loins, No. 2	20 @
Strip Loins, No. 3	14 @
Steer Butts, No. 1	30 @
Steer Butts, No. 2	26 @
Steer Butts, No. 3	23 @
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	60 @
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	55 @
Rump Butts	18 @
Flank Steaks	22 @
Beef Chucks	10 @
Shoulder Clods	18 @
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @
Trimnings	7 1/2 @

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	9 @ 9
Hearts	8 @ 8
Tongues	33 @
Sweetbreads	36 @
Ox-Tail, per lb.	9 @ 10
Fresh Tripe, plain	6 1/2 @
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	7 1/2 @
Livers	6 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2

Veal.

Choice Carcass	27 @ 28
Good Carcass	26 @
Heavy Carcass	14 @ 18
Good Saddle	18 @
Good Racks	20 @
Medium Racks	20 @

Veal Product.

Brains, each	10 @
Sweetbreads	48 @ 55
Calf Livers	34 @ 38

Lamb.

Choice Lambs	24 1/2 @
Medium Lambs	23 1/2 @
Common Lambs	16 @ 18
Choice Saddle	30 @
Choice Fores	19 @
Medium Fores	17 @
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18 @
Lamb Tongues, each	18 @
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep	13 @
Light Sheep	12 @
Heavy Saddle	17 @
Light Saddle	17 @
Light Fores	8 @
Heavy Fores	9 @
Mutton Legs	20 @
Mutton Loins	15 @
Mutton Stew	7 1/2 @
Sheep Tongues, each	18 @
Sheep Heads, each	15 @

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	22 @
Pork Loins	28 1/2 @
Leaf Lard	30 @
Tenderloins	54 @
Shank Ribs	20 @
Butts	23 @
Hocks	16 @
Trimnings	21 @
Extra Lean Trimnings	24 @
Tails	11 @
Snouts	11 @
Pigs' Feet	7 1/2 @
Pigs' Heads	9 @
Blade Bones	9 @
Blade Meat	16 @
Cheek Meat	13 @
Hog Livers, per lb.	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Neck Bones	21 @
Skinned Shoulders	21 @
Pork Hearts	8 1/2 @
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	7 @
Pork Tongues	30 @
Stilt Bones	9 @
Tail Bones	10 @
Brains	8 1/2 @
Backfat	24 @
Hams	26 @
Cans	18 @
Bellies	32 @

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	16 @
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	17 1/2 @

Choice Bologna	18 1/2 @
Frankfurters	20 @
Liver, with beef and pork	19 1/2 @
Tongue and blood	24 1/2 @
Minced Sausage	18 @
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	24 @
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	22 1/2 @
Special Commemorative Sausage	21 @
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	21 1/2 @
Oxford Lean Butts	40 1/2 @
Polish Sausage	17 1/2 @
Garlic Sausage	18 1/2 @
Country Smoked Sausage	18 1/2 @
Country Sausage, fresh	26 @
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	21 1/2 @
Pork Sausage, short link	22 @
Boneless lean butts in casings	21 @
Luncheon Roll	22 1/2 @
Delicatessen Loaf	21 1/2 @
Jellied Roll	21 @

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods	41 @
Beef Casings Salami	41 @
Italian Salami (new goods)	50 @
Holsteiner	41 @
Metwurst	42 @
Farmer	42 @
Cervelat, new	42 @

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.95 @
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.20 @ 11.20
Pork, link, kits	2.55 @
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.20 @ 14.70
Polish Sausage, kits	2.50 @
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.10 @ 14.35
Frankfurters, kits	2.30 @
Frankfurters, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.80 @ 13.30
Blood Sausage, kits	1.65 @
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.70 @ 9.45
Liver Sausage, kits	1.80 @
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.00 @ 10.50
Head Cheese, kits	1.90 @
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 10.85

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	17.50 @
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	19.00 @
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00 @
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	15.00 @
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.00 @
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	70.50 @

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 6
Corned beef....Per doz.	\$3.75	\$7.25	\$25.00	\$25.00
Roast beef	3.75	7.25	25.00	25.00
Roast mutton	3.75	7.25	25.00	25.00
Sliced dried beef	\$1.70	2.40	4.05	45.00
Ox tongue, whole	18.75	58.50		
Luncheon tongue	3.65	6.25	11.00	43.50
Corned beef hash	1.50	2.75	5.75	
Roast beef hash	1.50	3.50	6.75	
Hamburger steak with onions	1.25	2.35	5.50	
Vienna style sausage	1.25	2.35	5.50	
Luncheon sausage	1.25	2.35	5.50	
Breakfast sausage	2.25	4.50	2.25	
Veal loaf, med. size			2.25	

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	3.50 @
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75 @
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	12.00 @
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	21.00 @

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	32.50 @
Plate Beef	32.50 @
Prime Mess Beef	32.50 @
Mess Beef	32.50 @
Reef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	42.00 @
Rump Butts	45.00 @
Mess Pork	45.00 @
Clear Fat Backs	48.00 @
Family Back Pork	48.00 @
Bean Pork	46.00 @

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	31 1/2 @
Pure Lard	30 1/2 @
Lard Substitute	30 @
Lard Compounds	30 @
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	24 1/2 @
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	30 1/2 @
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	35 @
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	37 @
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	36 1/2 @
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	27 @
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.	28 @

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	21.75 @
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	21.75 @
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	21.50 @
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	23.00 @
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	23.75 @
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	25.00 @
Extra Short Cuts	22.00 @
Extra Short Ribs	21.75 @
Butts	22.00 @

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams	30 3/4 @
Cans, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.	21 1/4 @
Cans, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.	19 1/2 @
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.	23 1/2 @
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	47 @
Dried Beef Sets	45 @
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	29 3/4 @
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	34 1/2 @
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	29 3/4 @
Dried Beef Knuckles	49 3/4 @
Dried Beef Knuckles	45 3/4 @

Dried Beef Outsides	43 1/2 @
Skinned Boiled Hams	45 @
Regular Boiled Hams	44 @
Boiled Cans	42 @
Cooked Loin Rolls	44 @
Cooked Roiled Shoulder	43 @

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

P. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef Rounds, per set	18 @
Beef Export Rounds	24 @
Beef Middles, per set	45 @
Beef Bungas, per piece	18 @
Beef Weasands	8 1/4 @
Beef Bladders, medium	50 @
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.	80 @
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular	1.20 @
Hog Casings, f. o. s., extra narrow	1.60 @
Hog Middles, per set	25 @
Hog Bungas, export	21 @
Hog Bungas, large	15 @
Hog Bungas, medium	11 @
Hog Bungas, narrow	7 @
Hog Stomachs, per piece	10 @
Imported wide Sheep Casings	25 @
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings	25 @

FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit	7.25 @ 7.35
Hoof Meal, per unit	5.75 @ 5.85
Concentrated Tankage, ground	6.00 @ 6.05
Ground Tankage, 15%	6.30 @ 6.50
Ground Tankage, 9 and 20%	6.10 @ 6.20
Crushed Tankage, 9 and 20%	5.90 @ 6.00
Ground Tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	40.00 @ 42.00
Ground Raw Bone, per ton	42.50 @ 45.00
Ground Steambone, per ton	32.00 @ 35.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	210.00 @ 220.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Flat Shin Bones, 40 lbs. av. per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Limce Shin Bones, 38-40 lbs. av. per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round Shin Bones, 50-52 lbs. av. per ton	85.00 @ 90.00
Long Thigh Bones, 90-95 lbs. av. per ton	115.00 @ 120.00
Skulls, Jaws and Knuckles, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	27.35 @
Prime steam, loose	26.35 @
Leaf Tankage, 15%	29.00 @
Compound	25.00 @
Neutral lard	32.00 @ 32.25

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	20 1/2 @ 21
Tallow	18 1/2 @ 19
Grease, yellow, loose	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Grease, A white, loose	18 1/2 @ 19

OILS.

Oleo. Oil, extra	28 @ 28 1/2
Oleo Oil, No. 2	27 @ 27 1/2
Oleo Stock	22 1/2 @ 23
Linseed, loose, per gal.	17 @ 18
Corn oil, loose	17 1/2 @ 18
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	18 1/4 @ 18 1/2
Choice country	18 1/4 @ 18 1/2
Packers' prime, loose	18 1/4 @ 18 1/2
Packers' No. 1, loose	17 @ 17 1/2
Packers' No. 2	13 @ 13 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	18 1/4 @ 18 1/2
White, "A"	17 @ 17 1/2
White, "B"	15 @ 15 1/2
Rose naphtha extracted	14 @ 14 1/2
Cracking	14 @ 14 1/2
House	13 @ 13 1/2
Yellow	14 @ 14 1/2
Brown	12 @ 12 1/2
Pine foot grease	nom. 20
Garbage grease, loose	8 1/2 @ 9
Glycerine, C. P.	20 @ 21
Glycerine, dynamite	20 @ 20 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	13 @
Glycerine, candle	14 1/2 @ 14 3/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	23 @
P. S. Y., soap grade	21 1/2 @
Soft, stear, bbls., concn., 42 @ 45 f. o. b.	
Tex.	6 1/2 @
Soap stock, loose, red, 50% f. a. Chicago	4 @ 4 1/4

COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops	1.95 @ 2.00
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops	2.10 @ 2.20
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops	2.15 @ 2.20
Red Oak Lard Tierces	2.85 @ 2.90
White Oak Lard Tierces	3.10 @
White Oak Ham Tierces	3.40 @

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	13 1/2 @
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	14 1/2 @
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, gran. f. o.	
b. N. Y. & S. F.	4 @
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, crystals	5 @
Boric Acid, crystals to powdered	13 1/2 @
Borax, crystals to powdered	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Sugar	
White, clarified	@
Yellow, clarified	@
Plantation, granulated	@
F. o. b. New Orleans. Less 2 per cent.	

Salt	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	
Ashton, car lots, per sack	
English packing, T.H. & Co., car lots, per sack	
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack	
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	8.35
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	9.35

*Stocks exhausted.

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Can Giver of a Bad Check Be Prosecuted Under Law?

(Written for The National Provisioner by Ralph H. Butz.)

A large number of state legislatures have placed bad check laws on their statute books within a very short time, and now the question has been raised whether a person giving a bad check in settlement of a past due account is subject to criminal action under such a law.

Where a bad check has been cashed or has been given in payment for goods purchased, and the check has not been made good within the prescribed time after notice has been served, the drawer of the check is guilty of larceny under the terms of the law, since money or property has by this means been obtained from the seller. If satisfactory payment of the account is not made, the seller then possesses two grounds for action against the customer; a ground for civil action to obtain payment of the bill, and a ground for criminal action as a result of violation of the Bad Check Law.

Check Given on Account.

There is no difference of opinion, as far as is known, among credit men or in the legal profession as to this part of the law. But difference of opinion does exist as to the applicability of the law to cases where the check has not been given until goods have been bought and delivered and the purchase charged to the customer's account.

It is the contention of some credit men that criminal action against drawers of bad checks can only be based upon "intent to defraud," and that such intent does not exist in cases where a customer pays an old bill with a bad check. It is claimed that in such cases the seller must rely upon civil proceedings to recover money owed by the customer on account, and cannot bring criminal proceedings under the law.

Text of the Law.

The provisions of all bad check laws are very similar in those states where they have been enacted. The following is the text of a model Bad Check Law recently passed in one state:

"Any person who, with intent to defraud, shall make or draw or utter or deliver any check, draft or order for the payment of money upon any bank or other depository, knowing at the time of such making, drawing, uttering, or delivering that the maker or drawer has not sufficient funds in or credit with such bank * * * for the payment of such check, although no express representation is made in reference thereto, shall be guilty of attempted larceny, and if money or property is obtained from another thereby is guilty of larceny and punishable accordingly.

"In any prosecution under this section as against the maker or drawer thereof, the making, drawing, uttering or delivering of a check, draft or order, payment of which is refused by the drawee because of lack of funds or credit, shall be prima

facie evidence of intent to defraud and of knowledge of insufficient funds in or credit with such bank or other depository, unless such maker or drawer shall have paid the drawee thereof the amount due thereon, together with interest and protest fees, within 10 days after receiving notice that such check, draft, or order has not been paid by the drawee."

Intent to Defraud Is Claimed.

A contrary opinion is held by a well-known credit man, who claims that when the customer gives a bad check in settlement of an account, he may be charged with attempted larceny. He says: "We have the making of the check and its delivery. We have the fact that the maker knew that there were insufficient funds to meet it because the making of the check and failure to pay upon due notice within the time prescribed is prima facie evidence of knowledge of insufficient funds, according to the statute. But you will also notice that the mere making of a check and failure to pay it after due notice within the time prescribed is also prima facie evidence of intent to defraud, according to the wording of this section.

"Consequently in a criminal prosecution for attempted larceny, the complainant offers the check in evidence, presents his proof of service of notice and failure to pay after notice, and then rests. It seems to me there is a prima facie case of attempted larceny made out with such proof. I do not say that the seller will get a conviction in every case, because I take it that the defense may introduce all sorts of evidence to overcome this presumption of intent to defraud or of knowledge of insufficient funds, but that is not the question.

"The question is, is there a good prima-facie case of attempted larceny? It makes a big difference to the seller if he can deal with the maker of the check knowing that he has a prima facie case against him for attempted larceny. It seems to me that while the crime of larceny is not committed by the giving of a check in payment of a past due account, yet a prima facie case of attempted larceny could be established under such circumstances."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

George Levenick has opened at Waukon, Wis.

Nick Pool bought a market at Chancellor, S. D.

H. C. Zanders has purchased a market at Rantoul, Ill.

L. C. Cogburn will open a meat market at Stuart, Okla.

Mike Lazovich, Miami, Ariz., is improving his market.

R. Nisben purchased a meat market at Davenport, N. D.

Sam Grossman sold out to George Bird at Raleigh, N. D.

G. C. Bentley has purchased a market at Council Bluffs, Ia.

R. R. Higeley has engaged in the meat business at Melvin, Ia.

Frank Bikovic has opened at 478 Reed street, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. E. Mayhue will engage in the meat business at Walters, Okla.

Herman Kroska has purchased the meat market at Claremont, Minn.

The Krause Brothers market, New London, Wis., is being improved.

William Morse meat market, Ladora, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

E. C. Buhler has purchased J. J. Jackson's market at Union Grove, Wis.

H. T. Williams has purchased Mrs. Ora Darnell's shop at Edgerton, Kans.

Walter Burden has purchased the White Star meat market at Nowata, Okla.

Martin Goldhammer is about to engage in the meat business at Elgin, Neb.

Louis Factor and William Bauer bought a meat market at Montgomery, Minn.

William Feldschneider & Son will open at 1021 Third street, Watertown, Wis.

W. W. Callear has purchased the Negus Market, 408 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fendt Brothers will open a market at 303 North Fourth street, Watertown, Wis.

C. D. McKenna will open a retail meat market at 1607 Main street, Lynchburg, Va.

Beuhler Bros. have remodeled their meat market at 304 East Main street, Jackson, Mich.

John H. Burns, of Marshall, has purchased the Sanitary meat market at Albia, Mich.

Nord & Walters now own the Blackman market at 315 South Fourth street, Manhattan, Kans.

Hugh Raglan has purchased his partner, Garver's, interest in the East Side Market, Monticello, Ill.

J. M. Taylor, Colony, Okla., has succeeded to the proprietorship of Dan Holly's market.

The People's Provision & Meat Market, 507 Wabasha street, St. Paul, Minn., will remodel its quarters.

W. F. Hurley and B. W. Malcolm are owners of the City Meat Market, 811 Twelfth street, Miami, Fla.

Frank Dibelka has purchased the interest of his partner in the meat firm of Dibelka & Hajek at Schuyler, Neb.

Dr. W. A. Hornaday, city inspector at Burlington, N. C., condemned 1,400 pounds of meat as unfit for consumption.

Fred Schudel has purchased a half interest in the Central meat market at Central City, Neb. The firm is now Slegel & Schudel.

C. C. Beach has begun construction of a cold storage plant to be operated in connection with his Central meat market at Missoula, Mont.

The Montana Market, Dillon, Mont., has incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The directors are R. M. Cosgrove, O. M. Best and Roscoe Cornell, all of Dillon.

Extensive alterations are under way at the packing plant of the Hermann Provision Company, St. Louis. When completed the improvements will approximate \$6,000.

The Guttman Meat Company, St. Louis, has been organized with a capital stock of \$6,000 for the purpose of engaging in the wholesale and retail meat business. The incorporators are Paul, Sam and G. I. Guttman.

According to an agreement between employees and employers, workers will be given a half holiday hereafter on Wednesday afternoons in consideration for their working Saturday evening until 9 o'clock, at Geneva, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

Will T. Hayer, a farmer of Sparta, Ill., has been fined \$10 and costs for peddling meat in St. Louis without a license. Hayer will make an appeal of the case to the Circuit Court. He believes an opinion of the attorney general gave him the right to peddle the products of his own farm. Police Magistrate Finley held that after a hog is butchered it is not considered a product of the farm but a manufactured product.

Arthur Stoehr, Fair Price Commissioner for St. Louis, and Circuit Attorney McDaniel, who holds the same position for Missouri, have been holding numerous conferences in St. Louis during the past week, in regard to the local campaign for "fair prices." The work here, according to the commissioners, will proceed systematically, and prices which will govern all dealers in the city will be issued about every second day. These prices will be decided upon by men qualified to know what a dealer can charge for an article and still make a reasonable profit. Shoes will be priced by a shoe dealer and other articles in similar ways. As the prices fluctuate the fair price list will be changed accordingly. In an address before the St. Louis Association of Credit Men Mr. McDaniel said that underproduction and lack of confidence in the markets was a great cause of high prices. He admitted in his talk that while legislation is being made for the purpose of lowering prices man will never be able to frame a law that will regulate prices more effectively than the law of supply and demand.

Bids accepted by the city of St. Louis for foodstuffs to supply its institutions during the quarter from Oct. 16 to Jan. 16 are higher in price as to a number of staples than the prices paid for the quarter from July 15 to Oct. 15. The raise, distributed over the whole supply, averaged 7.63 per cent.

The building at 3823 Lucky street, occupied by Gerst Brothers as a packing house, was damaged by fire on October 15. The damage amounted to \$500, covered by insurance.

The garage of C. Iverson, a butcher, at 2831 North Spring avenue, was totally destroyed by fire Oct. 17. The damage amounted to \$1500.

A three-story building at 1019 South Third street, owned and occupied by the Cox and Gordon Packing Company as a packing house, was damaged \$3500 by fire on Oct. 19. The loss was covered by insurance.

William Koechel butcher, of 4201 Maffit avenue, St. Louis, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. He lists his liabilities at \$6808.30 and his assets at \$721.44. He asserts that \$495 of the latter schedule is exempt.

B. M. Frank has bought all the stock and fixtures of E. Glazer's butcher shop and grocery at 2633 Marcus avenue St. Louis, and will carry on the business at that location under his own name.

The N. Comensky Grocery and Meat Market Company has bought all the stock and fixtures of Julius Mikulak at 1330 North 19th street, St. Louis. The company has a store at 1306 O'Fallon street, and will carry on business at both locations.

King Albert of Belgium experienced some zero weather during his visit to St. Louis last week when he explored the cold storage rooms of the St. Louis Refrigerating and Cold Storage Co., at Lewis and O'Fallen streets.

Much dissatisfaction among the purchasers at the army supply stores in St. Louis has been occasioned by the practice of police on guard at the stores of admitting friends through side doors, while others waited for hours before getting in to the stores.

E. W. McElhaney, Department of Agri-

culture Inspector, warned several men who are alleged to have been milking cows sent to the National Stock Yards for

slaughter and selling the milk, that they were violating a State law of Illinois and would be prosecuted if not stopped.



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Cloth and Bags for Covering Meat

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KISSEL TRUCKS

New York Section

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, Oct. 25, 1919, on shipments sold out, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, .1607 cents per pound.

Wilson & Co. expect to open a new branch house at 1146 Chestnut street, Elizabeth, N. J., on Nov. 3. A regular "opening night" is scheduled.

H. B. Van Name, formerly of the fresh pork and lard sales departments, Wilson & Co., Chicago, has been appointed manager of the branch house provision department in New York. He is assuming the duties formerly handled by F. F. Finkeldey.

G. H. Kane, of Swift & Company's construction department, Chicago, was in the city this week.

L. E. Turney, of the Superintendent's Office, Swift & Company, Chicago, was also a visitor.

Arthur Lowenstein, vice-president; S. C. Frazee, general superintendent; J. H. Agnew, E. B. Kitzinger and J. I. Russell, of Wilson & Company, were visitors here this week.

GERMAN BUTCHERS DEMAND MEAT IMPORTS National Convention of 3,000 Delegates Take Decided Stand

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)
Berlin, Germany, Oct. 2.

The 39th annual convention of the German national organization of master butchers went on record for liberal imports of foreign meats. The government was urged to facilitate imports of animal foods. In addition, the convention declared against socialization of the meat or any other trade. The convention was held at Dresden, Saxony, and was attended by 3,000 delegates, representing all parts of Germany, including the occupied zone. The president, who was re-elected, happened to come from Cologne, within the occupied zone.

In a formal resolution the convention says the only way to finally restore the breeding of stock to normal standards is a governmental policy encouraging meat imports from foreign countries.

The association is absolutely opposed to government interference with the trade. All restrictions should be removed, it believes, for they never were of any real benefit. The free play of supply and demand is the only regulator to be accepted. The convention voted a considerable sum of money for the purpose of enlightening the public on the meat question, and especially on the futility of socializing the meat distribution.

The convention applauded a lecture delivered by one of the delegates, Herr Schmidt of Hanover, on the municipalization of meat distribution. It decided to arbitrate the demands of the journeyman butchers and went on record favoring a change in the meat inspection rules. The

MEAT SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA IS BAD

Heavy Stocks and Poor Prospect for Market

(Special Correspondence of the National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, Oct. 1, 1919.

The position of the meat trade in Australia at this time is not satisfactory from any point of view. In the southern States, where dry weather forced a large number of sheep to the works, causing the stores to fill up, some trouble has been experienced in getting oversea refrigerated space; consequently the accumulation of stock has led to some interruption in operations. In Queensland somewhat similar conditions prevailed, and in addition at two of the works operations could not be continued on account of industrial troubles, and one works—the Queensland Meat Export Company's factory near Brisbane—did not open at all this season on account of the small supply of stock available.

Moreover, the number of cattle available has been small compared with past

years, and up to the present there has been a shortage of about 70,000 head in the number killed comparing the figures with the numbers for the corresponding period of last year. Add to this the fact that the season will close much earlier than for some years past, and it will be seen that the output of beef will be much below the average for Queensland.

The treatment of mutton shows up better. There has been a good season in the southern part of the continent, and Victoria and South Australia have sent a large number of sheep for slaughter. New South Wales has been on the short side, owing to a very bad season, while the shortage in cattle in this State has led the works to accept more sheep for treatment.

Most of the plants handling beef in Queensland have closed or are closing for the season. The Darwin works, in the Northern Territory, are looking for steamer accommodations, as some 70,000 carcasses are in stores there. The trouble is that the steamers available are not sufficient for the requirements of both Australia and New Zealand. The latter accumulated about five million carcasses of mutton during the last stages of the war, with more in the new season, and the Imperial Government has shown a disposition to help the Dominion Government to lift a large part of this.

In North Queensland also some of the meat has been in stores for a long time. Owing to the strike there last year some of the meat in the works at which industrial trouble occurred could not be exported, as the wharf laborers would not load it, so that it has been nearly two years in stores. The Commonwealth Government is building a number of meat carriers, but these will not be available for some time.

New Contracts for Meat Exports.

Attention is now being given to the future arrangements for the control of meat exported from Australia. With the question of what the Imperial Government will do is involved a number of other questions in Australia. The Australian meat companies are awaiting some indication from the Imperial Government as to its views on the subject of future export.

It is noted that the Imperial Government has decided to continue control of meat supplies and prices in England during the winter, while New Zealand has extended her contract until June, 1920. Moreover, there are large quantities of Imperial meat still in stores in Australia. The companies, taking these matters into

next convention will be held at Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

Berlin Retailers Strike Against Socialization.

The opposition to socialization of the retail trades is not confined to the butchers. The other day 75,000 retailers of Berlin, including meat dealers, went on strike, closing their shops for six hours, and attending four large mass meetings where resolutions condemning socialization plans were adopted unanimously. These demonstrations, without causing any hardship to the consumers, had their effect. These 75,000 closed stores told their tale. The retailers are now organized the same as the mechanics and laborers. They, too, demand to have their say.

The figures of the livestock census taken June 2 are just being published. They make a favorable showing, considering the circumstances. The total number of cattle was 16,798,815. The figures showed there were 2,116,920 calves not more than 3 months old, young cattle 4,843,865, bulls, steers and oxen 994,187, milch cows 7,859,298.

This census was taken exclusive of Alsace-Lorraine, the Palatinate and the province of Posen. Compared with the census figures of March 1, the number of calves showed an increase of 28 per cent. As to cows, bulls and young cattle, there was no perceptible change. Compared with last peace census of 1913 there is an increase of 21 per cent in the number of young calves.

The number of pigs and hogs increased
(Continued on next page.)

MORRIS HONORS "JAKE" ALLEX.

Morris & Company and employes are going to give Sergeant "Jake" Allex, Chicago's greatest hero, who was honored by the United States, twice by France, Great Britain, Serbia, and Montenegro, for deeds of valor during the war, a Farewell Reception at Morris & Company's plant at the Stock Yards, Wednesday afternoon, when he starts his trip to visit Serbia.



Sgt. "Jake" Allex.

During the invasion of Serbia by the German army in the year of 1914, Sergeant Allex' parents' home was invaded, and Morris & Co. are sending him on a vacation trip with all expenses paid, to Serbia, to visit his old home and give financial aid to his aged parents. Sergeant Allex, in a communication of August 28, 1919, from the Serbian War Minister, was cited for Heroic Acts during the Great War, and his native country, Serbia, intends to officially honor him when he arrives in Serbia.

GERMANS WANT MEATS.

(Continued from previous page.)

consideration, expect that some offer will be made to continue the arrangement for Imperial contract; but efforts will be made to get better terms.

It is contended locally that Australian companies should get as good terms as South America. It is stated here that the British Government is paying for Argentine meat 5½d. per lb. f. o. b. for mutton, and 5¼d. per lb. f. o. b. for beef, to the extent of 80 per cent of the output, and taking the remaining 20 per cent at 11½d. per lb. c. i. f. for mutton, and 10½d. per lb. c. i. f. for beef; as compared with 5½d. per lb. f. o. b. for mutton and 4¼d. per lb. for beef f. o. b. for the whole of the Australian output. Victorian shippers have expressed a desire to secure London parity rates at the date of the contracts. If shipping space were available shippers would prefer an open market.

Australian shippers also complain that while New Zealand exporters receive 75 per cent f. o. b. value of their meat after it has been in the freezing chambers six weeks, Australians do not receive payment until the meat has been shipped. And some of the carcasses have been lying

in stores for over a year, so that the exporters' burden has been heavy.

The present contract with Australia extends for three months after the end of the war. It is believed that this date means three months from the time the treaty is ratified.

State Wants to Buy Meat to Sell.

The agreement between the meat companies and the Queensland Government, whereby the latter got meat for its State shops at a low rate, expires at the same time as the Imperial Government's contract. The Queensland Government has already made proposals to the meat companies, which are at present under consideration. The Government is seeking to get 10,000 tons of meat at 3d. and 3½d. per lb. with the right to take an additional 5,000 tons at 4d. per lb. In view of the uncertainty of the season and the negotiations with the Imperial Government, the meat companies have been averse to discussing the matter with the State Government.

A contract has been let for the erection of meat works at Carnarvon, Western Australia, at a cost of £50,000. The works are to be primarily for canning, with a capacity of 1,500 sheep per day. Storage will be provided for 30,000 carcasses of mutton.

Advices received here show that the trade in London does not favorably regard the new scheme for saving space by telescoping carcasses of mutton and lamb, on account of the damage done, causing a loss of a farthing per pound over the whole carcass. It is believed there that the practice will not survive after sufficient refrigerated accommodation is available on vessels.

The agitation for permission to export horse flesh is being continued, but so far without success.

Position in New Zealand.

The works have closed down in New Zealand, the stores being filled with carcasses. As the stores in England are also full of meat, it is expected that some trouble will be experienced in New Zealand next season in commencing operations again, as the stocks in Great Britain are not being cleared as quickly as before, owing to the high prices of meat and the tendency to substitute other foods. It is estimated that New Zealand works can store 7,000,000 carcasses, while at present they hold about 6,000,000.

The exporters are a little in the dark, as they do not know the intentions regarding the Imperial Government's meat still in stores here; but it is believed that it will be impossible to lift the whole of the

meat before the new season commences.

Still another meat works is to be erected: this one at the Bay of Islands, in the far north of Auckland. An agent is said to be in America purchasing the most up-to-date equipment.

Nelson Bros.' meat works at Hawkes Bay have been sold to Vestey Bros., represented in New Zealand by W. and R. Fletcher, Limited, for £600,000.

The Canterbury Frozen Meat Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent on reference, and 4 per cent on ordinary shares, for the half year.

AUSTRALIAN SITUATION.

about 25 per cent. On June 2 the number was 8,887,464. Taking into consideration that the number of hogs in summer is always larger than in winter, the available number of hogs, compared with the same period of the previous year, increased by 18 per cent. However, compared with the last peace census the number of hogs is still more than 62 per cent behind.

The number of sheep showed an increase of 8 per cent compared with the census of June, 1918. The number of sheep counted was 6,423,036. It means an increase of more than 23 per cent, compared with the last peace census.

Central Bureau for Buying American Meats.

German representatives of American packers are forming a collective purchasing bureau which is going to control the imports of animals, meat and meat products from America. Hamburg is to be the point of control. The press is discussing this new venture. The government, it seems, has not spoken as yet, although it should be assumed that any measure of this importance would hardly be attempted if the promoters were not sure of their ground. Some radical papers are scenting danger. They claim that this central purchasing office might lead to a trustification of all the meat imports. Other journals think centralization means economy and would benefit the ultimate consumer.

While the supply of meat is still very insufficient and the price of animal food very high, there are still speculators who can get more money out of their stores by letting them rot than by selling them to the starving population. A case of this sort is reported from Vienna, where 127,000 kilograms of pork were deliberately spoiled for the purpose of selling the mass to manufacturers of grease. The meat was stored in the cold storage department of a former brewery, where it was discovered by the workmen's council of the Simmering district.

TIME SAVERS--KNIFE SAVERS

Every butcher requires good, serviceable cleavers suitable to the various purposes of his trade.

CHATILLON Cleavers

are well known to the trade and have the unqualified endorsement of users everywhere.

The blades used in Chatillon Cleavers are properly balanced, tempered, ground and sharpened—ready to use—and take and hold a keen edge.

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to choice.....	\$ 9.25@17.50
Oxen.....	8.00@8.75
Bulls.....	8.40@8.75
Heifers.....	9.50@14.00
Cows.....	4.00@9.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, prime.....	\$20.50@21.00
Live calves, grassers.....	8.00@8.50
Live calves, skim milk and fed.....	8.00@12.00
Live calves, culls.....	12.00@14.50
Live calves, yearlings.....	5.00@6.50
Live calves, Western.....	7.50@12.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live sheep, wethers.....	\$.....@.....
Live sheep, ewes, prime.....	8.25@8.50
Live sheep, common to good.....	4.50@8.00
Live sheep, culls.....	3.00@4.00
Live lambs, prime.....	14.50@15.00
Live lambs, culls.....	9.00@11.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@14.00
Hogs, medium.....	@14.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@14.25
Pigs.....	@14.00
Roughs.....	@11.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	26 @28
Choice native, light.....	26 @28
Native, common to fair.....	17 @24

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	26 @27
Choice native light.....	26 @27
Native, common to fair.....	22 @22
Choice Western, heavy.....	22 @22
Choice Western, light.....	19 @19
Common to fair, Texas.....	13 @16
Good to choice heifers.....	24 @24
Common to fair heifers.....	21 @21
Choice cows.....	16 @16
Common to fair cows.....	12 @14
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	10½ @11

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@34	38 @40
No. 2 ribs.....	@24	34 @38
No. 3 ribs.....	@17	28 @34
No. 1 loins.....	@30	45 @47
No. 2 loins.....	@26	42 @45
No. 3 loins.....	@21	34 @38
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@32	33 @35
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@28	33 @34
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@22	25 @30
No. 1 rounds.....	@24	@24
No. 2 rounds.....	@18	@23
No. 3 rounds.....	@16	@22
No. 1 chucks.....	@19	@19
No. 2 chucks.....	@12	@12
No. 3 chucks.....	@10	@14

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	32 @33
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	28 @29
Western calves, choice.....	28 @29
Western calves, fair to good.....	24 @25
Grassers and buttermilks.....	21 @22

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	24 @25
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	24 @25
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	24½ @25
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	25 @26
Pigs.....	26 @27

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	25 @26
Lambs, choice.....	23 @24
Sheep, choice.....	16 @17
Sheep, medium to good.....	13 @14
Sheep, culls.....	12 @13

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lb. avg.....	30 @31
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb. avg.....	30 @31
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lb. avg.....	29 @30
Smoked picnic, light.....	29 @30
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	29 @30
Smoked shoulders.....	22 @23
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	48 @52
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	35 @36
Dried beef sets.....	48 @52
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	28 @30

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@38
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@36
Frozen pork loins.....	@32
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@31
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@48
Shoulders, city.....	@26
Shoulders, Western.....	@25

Butts, regular fresh Western.....	@28
Butts, boneless, fresh Western.....	@30
Fresh hams, city.....	@30
Fresh hams, Western.....	@27
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@21

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	85.00@95.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	55.00@65.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	55.00@65.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	55.00@95.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	150.00@160.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s.....	250.00@300.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s.....	200.00@225.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s.....	125.00@175.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	@38c a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@27c a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@23c a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@70c apiece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	40 @100c a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@40c a pound
Calves livers.....	@40c a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c each
Livers, beef.....	@17c a pound
Oxtails.....	@14c a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@14c a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	30 @50c a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@12c a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@26c a pound

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@7
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@13
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.90
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.75
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.55
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@.95
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.05
Hog middles.....	@27
Hog bungs.....	12 @16
Hog bungs, export.....	@25
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@26
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@45
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@8½
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@95
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., white.....	34	37
Pepper, Sing., black.....	22	25
Pepper, red.....	18	21
Allspice.....	10	13
Cinnamon.....	23	27
Coriander.....	7	9
Cloves.....	50	55
Ginger.....	25	28
Mace.....	55	60

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@13½
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@14½
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y., carloads, bbls. or sacks.....	@ 4½
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., less than carloads.....	@ 4½
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, carloads.....	@ 5½
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, less than carloads.....	@ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ 1.10
No. 2 skins.....	@ 1.08
No. 3 skins.....	@ .95
Branded skins.....	@ .95
Ticky skins.....	@ 1.08
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ 1.06
No. 1, 9½-12½ lbs.....	@ 1.06
No. 1 B. M., 9½-12½ lbs.....	@ 1.05
No. 2 B. M., 9½-12½ lbs.....	@ 9.85
Branded skins, 9½-12½ lbs.....	@ 8.85
Ticky skins, 9½-12½ lbs.....	@ 8.85
No. 1, 12½-14 lbs.....	@ 11.25
No. 2, 12½-14 lbs.....	@ 11.00
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.....	@ 11.00
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.....	@ 10.75
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@ 11.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@ 11.25
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@ 11.25
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@ 11.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 12.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 11.75
Branded kips.....	@ 10.90
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 10.50
Ticky kips.....	@ 10.00
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 10.50
All skins must have tail bone cut.	

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys—Fresh killed—

Western, spring, per lb.....	.38 @45
Kentucky and Tennessee, per lb.....	.35 @40
Chickens—Fresh, dry packed, 12 to box—	
W'n, milk fed, 16 lbs. and under doz., lb.....	.46 @46
W'n, milk fed, 17 to 24 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.43 @45
W'n, milk fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.36 @37
W'n, milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.34 @....
W'n, milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.34 @....
W'n, milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.34 @35
W'n, corn fed, 16 lbs. & under to doz., lb.....	.44 @44
W'n, corn fed, 17 to 24 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.41 @42
W'n, corn fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.34 @35
W'n, corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.32 @32½
W'n, corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.32 @32½
W'n, corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.32 @33

Chickens—Fresh iced, barrels—

W'n, milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, lb.....	.36 @37
W'n, milk fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair, lb.....	.28 @29
W'n, corn fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, lb.....	.33 @35
W'n, corn fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair, lb.....	.27 @27
W'n, scalded, mixed sizes, lb.....	.28 @29
Southwestern, milk fed, kegs, lb.....	.30 @33
Southwestern, corn fed, kegs, lb.....	.28 @30
Va., milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, lb.....	.37 @38
Va., milk fed, 5 to 7 lbs. to pair, lb.....	.38 @38
Philadelphia, mixed weights, lb.....	.40 @48
Nearby Jersey and L. I., mxd. wts., lb.....	.35 @45
State and Pa., mxd. weights, lb.....	.32 @40

Fowls—Fresh Boxes—Dry packed, milk fed—

Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen.....	@37½
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen.....	@37
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	@33
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	@31
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.....	@27
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen.....	@26

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—

Western, 5 lbs. and over.....	.35 @32
Southwestern, dry pickled, mxd. weight.....	.31 @32

Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—

Dry-picked No. 1.....	22½ @23
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Ducks—Fresh, dry packed—

Long Island and Penn., spring.....	@40
Michigan, spring.....	@

Other Poultry—

Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@10.00
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LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, via freight, per lb.....	@23
Chickens, via express, per lb.....	@25
Young roosters.....	@
Fowls, via freight, heavy.....	@25
Roosters, old.....	@18
Turkeys, via freight.....	@30
Geese.....	@25
Ducks, Long Island, per lb.....	@42

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@60½
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	.70 @70½
Creamery firsts.....	.63½ @69
Process firsts.....	@
Process extras.....	@

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	.60 @70
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	.65 @68
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	.60 @64
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	.54 @60
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry.....	.42 @45
Fresh gathered, checks, undergrades.....	.36 @41

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@40.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@50.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 7.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.90
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	6.90 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, deliv. ered, Baltimore.....	7.00 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13½ to 14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. Lime.....	7.50 and 50c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75

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